



THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1915

Liberty Under Law—Equal Rights—True Industrial Freedom
PRICE 2½ CENTS

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES DESCRIBED BY HARRY CARR.

BERNSTORFF INVOLVED.

Wilson will Go Easy with Him.

Relations with the Teutonic Powers Strained More than Ever.

Satisfactory Answer to the Note Reopens an Old Wound.

The Military Attache may go on Account of Letter He Wrote.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—President Wilson's request for the recall of the Austrian Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, has been refused by the State Department. The official statement is that the ambassador is not so seriously involved in the military situation as to warrant his recall. It is noted that both of the latter is recalled or dismissed from office.

TO PROSECUTE J. F. J. ARCHIBALD.

INDICTMENT MAY BE FOUND IN NEW YORK AGAINST THE CORRESPONDENT.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Sept. 10.—In expectation of orders from Washington to begin criminal prosecution against James F. J. Archibald and such persons named in the correspondence taken from Archibald, who are not protected by their diplomatic position and come within the purview of the United States Federal District Attorney Marshall began today a thorough study of section five of the Criminal Code of the United States.

BLIND TIGERS RUN OUT OF TOWN.

BUSINESS IS SUSPENDED WHILE KENTUCKY CITIZENS CLOSE LIQUOR DENNS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.] HICKMAN (Ky.), Sept. 10.—Business was suspended here today while regulators, led by ministers and some of the more prominent citizens of Hickman, visited twenty-five alleged blind tigers and forced their proprietors and employees to leave town. This action followed a triple tragedy last night when Claude Johnson shot to death William Collins, a youth, and W. A. Taylor, a deputy sheriff, and himself was killed by a crowd of men and boys. Collins had testified he bought whiskey from Johnson.

COSSACKS YELLOW CURS, ALL WITNESSES AGREE.

Czar Finds that Numbers Avail Very Little in Modern Warfare.

Why the Slavs Have been Driven Back by the Germans and Austrians—Secrets of the Kaiser's Strategy Still Unrevealed—Interview with an Iowa Woman Who Saw Horrible Spectacles in East Prussia.

BY HARRY CARR.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.] BERLIN, Aug. 18.—(By mail to New York and direct wire to Los Angeles.) Warsaw has been captured by the Germans—and then some. They have Fort Dembe and they have captured Siedlce. Kovno is also in their possession. It seems as if nothing Russian can stop the momentum of the German forces. Riga is their objective in the north. Odessa is their objective in the south. And the weakness of the Russians and the absurdities of their tactics—trying to wage a twentieth century war with an eighteenth century organization—will probably soon enable the Germans to have the whole slice of Russia from Riga to Odessa and thus crowd the Russians out of Europe entirely—where, according to some ethnologists they have no right to be anyway, since they are more Asiatic than the Japs and the Japs are more European than the Slavs. But to the war and its strategies and strategists.

In the military failure of the Russian army must be recognized the failure of the whole Russian military idea. It is a failure far more sweeping than a strategical inferiority. On the face of things, Russia ought to be able to put into the field an army strong enough to conquer the combined military forces of Europe. Russia's military resources are simply stupendous. At the beginning of the war nearly every professional soldier believed that Russia would be the rock upon which Germany would break. It was thought the Goliath would turn the tables on David this time.

The disproportion of strength seemed too great. Russia has more soldiers than the whole world could provide equipment for. Her climatic and geographical conditions are such that no army will



Henry Babington Smith

British members of the Anglo-French commission in New York to arrange the credits of the entente powers with the United States merchants and bankers.

TO PAY DEBTS OF THE ALLIES.

ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSIONERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Before Their Departure from this Country it is Expected that the Whole Issue of Foreign Exchange will Have been Adjusted—Delegates may Act for Other Powers.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.] NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Anglo-French commission, seeking a way to meet the huge bills of Great Britain and France for American munitions and other supplies, reached New York today and was welcomed by J. P. Morgan and met approximately 100 bankers, insurance heads and leaders in other lines of finance late this afternoon at a reception in Mr. Morgan's library. Tonight the commissioners were dinner guests of a party of New York financiers.

Actual negotiations as to the credit they hope to establish here were not begun and will not be for several days. During this period the commission expects to meet many other bankers and exporters and to become familiar with the situation. With these preliminaries disposed of, the commission will start on the actual details of the proposed loan.

For policy, the commission confined its comment to a statement issued upon its arrival here on the steamship Lapland. This statement detailed the personnel of the body and recited its purpose. It was assumed to be significant that in this statement reference was made to the commission as "the joint Anglo-French commission." This was taken as an indication that the credit which it hopes to establish here would be of a joint nature as previously reported unofficially.

THE MISSION.

Although the commission comes as the representative of the French and British governments and importers of both nations, it seemed likely tonight that it might, before its departure, be called upon to adjust the whole foreign exchange situation for all the Entente powers. To the previous report that the delegation probably would act for Russia there was added tonight the intimation, on good authority, that Italy might within a few days find it expedient to request the commission to act for its government as well.

Italian money is depreciated in this market to a degree unequalled by any other. At the present time lire are worth approximately only three quarters of their face. Largely because of this Italian exporters no longer, in many cases, accept their own money in payment for goods shipped here, but insist upon being paid in dollars or sterling.

In the case of Italy the depreciation of money values here has resulted in a situation which, financiers have feared, might be paralleled with respect to France, Great Britain and

EVACUATION OF KIEV ALREADY UNDER WAY.

Petrograd Announces the Move is Deemed a Military Expedient.

Move Against Bessarabia is Forecast by the Concentration of Strong Austrian Forces on the Rumanian Frontier, but an Immediate Advance is not Looked for by the Russians.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10 (via London).—The concentration of heavy Austrian forces on the Rumanian frontier points to serious operations in the near future against Bessarabia and the region of the middle Dniester, in the opinion of Russian War Office officials. It is regarded as improbable that the concentration indicates that an offensive move against Rumania is in prospect. The officials declare, however, that it is premature to regard the Kiev-Dniester line as endangered. An advance from Galicia is regarded as unlikely at present because of the recent Teutonic defeat at Tarnopol. In any event the invaders would have to move slowly, breaking down opposition at every river and on every elevation.

The evacuation of Kiev already is under way and a number of institutions have been removed. The military authorities consider this to be expedient, on the ground that it would lighten the task of the army in the event that the city was threatened seriously.

From the Russian town of Kovel, in Volhynia, the Austrians advanced thirty-five miles in the direction of Pinsk, but their progress was checked. Between the Pripiet and the Niemen the Germans continue to move forward through the thick forest region toward Rosshany, but with every mile their difficulties are multiplied by the increasing distance from their base and the bad roads.

The invaders therefore appear to be willing to limit their operations between the Bialystok-Kovel and the Vilna-Rovno railroads pending an advance of their wings.

GEN. CARRANZA DECLINES TO JOIN PEACE CONFAB.

Pan-American Offer of Mediation Flatly Refused by First Chief on Ground it is Unwarrantable Interference with Internal Affairs of the Republic—Will not Enter Any Conference Participated in by Rebels.

[BY MEXICAN CABLE AND A. P.]

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 10.—Venustiano Carranza's reply to the appeal of the United States and the Latin-American countries for a conference between the leaders of the various Mexican factions having in view an adjustment of Mexico's internal struggle is a polite, but unequivocal "no."

In a note issued by Foreign Minister Acuna, Gen. Carranza has told the diplomats that he can permit no interference whatever by foreign governments. He explains that he is in control now of all Mexico except the States of Chihuahua and Morelos and a part of the State of Sonora. The signers of the note to Carranza are invited to come themselves, or to send representatives, to some point along the Rio Grande for a conference at which the affairs of Mexico may be discussed "solely from an international point of view," and with the idea that Carranza's government be recognized as the de facto government in Mexico.

HAS BIG ARMY.

The diplomats are told in the note that the first chief of the Constitutionalists now commands an army of 150,000 men; that the functions of public service have been restored, the railways repaired and railway traffic resumed. The note adds that in the fields and the cities there have been the reborn activities of normal life. Stress is laid in the note on the assertion that soon the entire country will be at peace.

The reply insists that the first chief is actuated by the highest motives in declining to participate in the conference. It is stated in the note that the revolutionists had entered into a pact at Juarez with the old government was one of the weaknesses of President Francisco I. Madero's arrangement for the rehabilitation of Mexico, and that this alleged trafficking with the opposition was one of the reasons for the disaster that culminated in the tragic battle in Mexico City in February, 1913. Incidentally, it is stated in the note that "some foreign diplomats" were involved in that affair.

AMERICAN IS KIDNAPED BY MEXICAN BANDITS.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—State and War Department officials were aroused today over the kidnapping of an American citizen by Mexican bandits at Columbus, N. M. John Lowenbruck, a ranchman, was seized by a band of Mexicans said to be soldiers, carried across the border from Columbus, and word sent back that he was being held for a \$2000 ransom.

Information of the incident was first communicated to the War Department. It was at once taken up with Secretary Lansing, who sent representations to Gen. Villa through Consul Agent Carothers demanding that the ranchman be released. Columbus is about 100 miles west of El Paso, Tex., bordering on the State of Chihuahua, where is under Villa control. The administration has reports indicating that Gen. Villa is losing control of some of his forces in northern

THE WORLD'S NEWS IN TODAY'S TIMES.

Foremost Events of Yesterday: (1) Carranza's reply to the appeal of the United States and the Latin-American countries for a conference between the leaders of the various Mexican factions. (2) The Dumba case. (3) Evacuation of Kiev. (4) The Godier case. (5) The California Expositions. (6) The Illinois case.

INDEX.

Evacuation of Kiev Under Way. Capture French Troops. Along Pacific Slope. Five Millions. Finally Beat the Seals. Shipping Notes. Report: City in Brief.

Yuan Shi Kai. Rumors Flying. Sermon Topics. Verses. Southland Counties. Financial Summary. Shipping Notes. City Hall: Courts.

SUMMARY.

Cloudy. Wind at 5 p.m., velocity, 13 miles. Thermometer, 81 deg.; lowest, 62 deg.; unsettled weather. For complete weather report, see page 1, Part I.

A close friend of President Wilson declared the Executive intention of establishing a new supply was called, at a congress, the limit and measure of civilization in California.

A conference of the state prosecutors was held; a star witness, reported smuggling case collapsed; memory on the witness stand; a detective, arraigned on a charge, said he will welcome interrogations of subordination.

Robert H. Garry, chairman of directors of the United States National Bank, refused to talk to the press.

A flock of sickly sheep was shipped here from the California Dairy Properties Co., and the heavy swells were dangerous to fishing craft.

The San Francisco National Bank, a mistake to jump at the wrong conclusion that all, or part of the most important news is to be found on the first page, and thus get all the news of the day.

EASIER FOR THE ALLIES TO GET AMERICAN MONEY.

Federal Reserve Board Changes Rule for Making Draft Acceptances Two Months Before Arrival of the Commissioners, Which Liberalizes Conditions to Advantage of Warring Powers.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The time has come, in the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board, when the American dollar should take a dominating place in the financial markets of the world and when American dollar or dollar exchange should become the medium through which the millions of exports and imports of the United States are paid. To present the field for American exchange the board today issued revised regulations governing the re-discount of bankers' acceptances by Federal Reserve banks, providing among other things that under certain conditions such acceptances may be renewed.

Members of the board said today that there is no connection between the revision of the acceptance regulations and the visit of the Anglo-French commission to the United States to take up exchange problems with American bankers. It was said that the visit of the commission never has been discussed by the board and the statement points out that the revision of the regulations has been under consideration "quite two months" or long before it was known here that the commission was coming.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

In explanation of the new regulation the board issued a statement tonight which said: "It has been the aim of the board to do everything in its power to create for the American acceptance, that is, dollar exchange, a dominating position in the world market. The conditions offer in this respect a great opportunity. In widening somewhat the facilities of Federal Reserve banks in dealing with American bankers' accounts, the board is attempting to give the member banks a larger opportunity for developing their sphere of usefulness in this respect. The United States should now do for Europe what Europe has done for many generations for the United States, that is, to say, that the bank facilities of the United States should be used for carrying of import and export transactions for foreign countries just as much as Europe up to now carried by its acceptance the import and export transactions of the United States. "In order to do this with the exchange market disorganized it was thought that it would facilitate foreign transfers if liberal conditions should be allowed for the renewal of

ONE PERSON IS KILLED IN BIG CHICAGO STORM.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—One person was killed and several injured in a severe wind and rainstorm which swept over Chicago this afternoon. Frances Weller, 14 years old, was knocked down by the wind and run over and killed by a wagon. Thomas Hillary, 65 years old, was fatally injured and his wife was severely hurt when the wind swept the roof off their home. A trolley car crowded with passengers was struck

(Continued on Second Page.)

MORE FRENCH TRENCHES OCCUPIED BY GERMANS.

Long Delayed Offensive in the West is Now Probably Under Way.

Employment of Asphyxiating Gases is Reported to Have Enabled the Invaders to Repeat in the Vosges on a Smaller Scale Their Late Success in the Argonne—Russian Gains on the Sereth River.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

LONDON, Sept. 10, 10 p.m.—The Germans have repeated in the Vosges mountains the attempts which they made to break through the French lines in the Argonne forest, which seemingly indicates that the long-delayed offensive in the West will not much longer be delayed. In these attacks the Germans claim that they were enabled to occupy some French trenches. The French report, issued later, admits this, but says the Germans' progress was accomplished by the use of asphyxiating gases and that in counter-attacks the French regained the greater part of their lost ground at Hartmanns-Werkkopf and later repulsed another violent attack against that position. Hartmanns-Werkkopf, which was taken by the French during their spring and summer operations, probably has been the scene of as much hard fighting as any place on the whole front. It has changed hands a dozen times. Yesterday the Germans by assault again got a footing on the summit, but according to the French report, were driven down again during the night. Outside these events the armies in the West have been engaged in almost continuous artillery duels, bomb throwing and air raids. In the East there is little change in the situation. The two Russian successes on the Sereth River, Galicia, while they made a big capture of men and guns, have not interfered with the Austro-German advance. Farther north the Austrians have taken Dubna, the second of the triangle of fortresses to fall into their hands, and with the help of the Germans are advancing to Rovno, the third of these fortified centers. Meanwhile the Ger-

RUSSIANS ARE REPULSED IN FIGHT WEST OF ROVNO.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

VIENNA, Sept. 10 (via London).—The following Austrian official war statement was given out here today: "The Russian forces fighting in the region west of Rovno have been repulsed across the Studel lowlands. Our troops, advancing from Zalce, repulsed the enemy in the direction of Sbaraz. "Near Tarnopol, Austro-German battalions repulsed several Russian attacks. The Germans captured the village of Bunchow west of the middle Sereth. Hostile reinforcements took part in the fighting, which was violent there. East of the mouth of

BRITISH UNIONS REJECT PEACE. VOTE DOWN RESOLUTION BY LARGE MAJORITY.

Labor Member of Parliament Denies that He Ever Consented to Workmen in the House of Commons—Delegate to San Francisco Convention is Elected.

BRISTOL (Eng.) Sept. 10.—The Trades Union Congress, representing more than 2,000,000 organized English workmen, rejected by an overwhelming vote today a resolution calling upon the Parliamentary Committee of the Labor party to formulate and advocate terms of peace satisfactory to the working classes.

The sponsor for the defeated resolutions said that such a move already had been made by the German workmen, but this argument brought him no supporters.

Ramsay MacDonald, Union Labor member of Parliament, in an address to the congress, denied that he or any other member of the Labor party in the House of Commons had ever counseled British workmen to shirk their duty. Such an assertion, he added, was malicious and nothing but a perversion of simple declarations that the Labor party should look out for itself. The duty of every citizen, he said, was to defend the national honor.

F. Bevin of the Bristol Dock Workers' Union was chosen by the congress as delegate to attend the labor convention at San Francisco. Regret was expressed at the absence of an American delegation to the British congress. The opinion was voiced that this means of maintaining associations with the American labor unions should be kept up.

GERMAN AIRMEN RAID RUSSIANS.

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (via London, Sept. 11, 2:23 a.m.)—The following German official statement was issued tonight: "One of our naval airships on Thursday night threw a number of bombs with good success on a Russian naval base at a Baltic port and its railway works. The airship returned unhurt, although it was fired at."

SWISS FRONTIER CLOSED.

GENEVA, Sept. 10 (via Paris).—The Austrian government yesterday ordered the closing of the Swiss frontier. Apparently the order was due to movement of troops in the Tyrol toward the Italian front.

To Pay Debts of Allies.

(Continued from First Page.)

Russia, if the exchange rates on their money drop much lower than the lowest levels already touched. Chiefly because of the depreciation of the Russian ruble, the price of wheat and other grain has risen to a point where it is no longer profitable for the grain buyers to Argentina for the grain which otherwise would have been purchased.

Great Britain and France, it was said tonight, have seriously contemplated the possibility of having to pay for the American grain and meat to an extent much greater than at present and of turning to Egypt for their cotton. Munitions of war they must buy in the United States because there is no other market, but these, it was said, form only a minor fraction of the total exports and can be paid for in gold for a long time to come. From an authoritative source it was learned tonight that not only had Great Britain and France contemplated a heavy reduction in their purchases here—in every line except necessities which they cannot buy elsewhere—but that it had been decided that such a reduction would be the only alternative left them should the commission fail in its mission to the United States.

HALF A BILLION. Five hundred million dollars is the smallest sum which the commission hopes to borrow. They would have, however, of the many difficulties which lie in the way of floating a credit loan of such proportions in the United States. The commission's task would be of almost Herculean proportions in the present financial conditions. The entire sum would have to be raised in a matter of a few days. The commission faces the task of the nation's credit, which is the most imperative that American securities be offered as collateral if the loan is to be financed largely by the national bank, and it would have to be, if of the proportions indicated. So far it was said the holders of American securities abroad have shown a strong tendency to cling to their holdings as the best investment in the world today. Nothing approaching half a billion dollars of American securities has been offered to the British and French governments. It is said, although citizens of those countries have eight to ten times as much of such securities in their vaults. How to get them out and into the government's hands has been the chief financial problem of the commission since its formation. Notwithstanding the hand-some premiums to be obtained by selling them at present while the exchange rates are abnormally depressed.

THE MEMBERS. A formal statement announcing the commission's arrival said: "The British delegates are the Right Hon. Lord Reading of Epsleigh, G.C.B., K.C.V.O. (the lord chief justice of England); Sir Edward Holden, Bart.; Sir Henry Barington Smith, K.C.B., C.S.I., and Mr. Basil P. Mallet, of the British Treasury. The French delegates are Mons. Octave Homberg, representing the French Treasury, and Mons. Ernest Mallet, director of the Banque de France. "The object of the visit of the mission is to consult with the American banks and others as to the best means to be adopted for regulating exchanges between New York, London and Paris, in order that the commerce and industry of the three countries may suffer as little as possible during the course of the war. Mr. Blackett will act as secretary to the commission."

RUSSIAN WORK ON GRODNO LOST.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (via London).—The Lokal Anzeiger today prints a belated report from its war correspondent, Dr. Stephan Steiner, concerning the capture of the Russian fortress of Grodno. The report says that after Field Marshal von Hindenburg's winter battle of Brusilov, the Russians undertook to renovate the fortress around Grodno under the lead of four engineering officers. "They abandoned some of the old fortifications," the correspondent says, "remodeled and modernized others, and built some entirely new forts. They made Grodno a strong fortress, and have held out for a long time against any attack whatever if energetically defended. The Russians also brought thirty heavy guns for the defense of the fort. They did similar work at the fortress of Ostrovetz."

CHINESE BANDITS SCALP RUSSIANS.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

VLADIVOSTOK (Asiatic Russia) Sept. 10 (via Petrograd and London).—Natives along the Amur River near this city are being terrified by numerous bands of Chinese frontiersmen. One of these bands recently scalped a Russian trapper and wounded and burned another. "They abandoned the place and attacked and robbed a construction camp. An other group of outlaws entered the village of Prolom, made the surgeon there a prisoner and wounded his wife."

ORDERS LINCOLN SENT TO ENGLAND.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Ignatius T. Lincoln, a former member of the British Parliament, who recently admitted he had been a German spy, today ordered by Federal Judge Vedder to stand trial on a charge of forgery. Lincoln's attorneys contend that the charge is a mere attempt to charge their client would be tried as a spy if he were returned to England.

DUCHESS OF AOSTA GOES TO FRONT.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

UDINE (Italy) Sept. 10 (via Paris).—The Duchess of Aosta, whose competent and unwearying work as an inspector since the beginning of the war the satisfactory working of the Italian hospital system is in great measure due to, has gone to the front to visit her husband and her eldest son, the Duke of Apulia. The Duchess was accompanied by her younger son, the Duke of Salaparuta. The Duke of Apulia, who volunteered as a private soldier, recently has been promoted to the rank of captain for efficiency in work with the artillery.

GERMANS TAKE MORE TRENCHES.

(Continued from First Page.)

French Losses in Vosges and Near Schratzmannle. Allies, with Few Exceptions, Die by the Bayonet.

Teutons Draw Nearer Russian Railroad Stronghold.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (via London).—French trenches near Schratzmannle and Hartmanns-Werkkopf in the Vosges have been captured by storm by German troops, army headquarters officially announced today. The text of today's statement by German army headquarters follows: "West of Souchez, an advanced French trench was taken. The occupants, with the exception of a few prisoners, fell at the point of the bayonet. In the Vosges trenches the German positions on Schratzmannle and Hartmanns-Werkkopf were stormed. Two officers and 109 men were taken prisoners."

We captured six machine guns and one mine thrower. A counter-attack on Schratzmannle was repulsed with sanguinary loss.

RUSSIANS CAPTURED.

"Eastern theater of war: Army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. In fighting southeast of Friedriehstadt and near Vilkomir our divisions took 160 prisoners. During the day 1500 machine guns were captured. "Army of Field Marshal von Mackensen. Our pursuing columns are approaching the railway stations of Kowosow on the road from Kobrin to Minsk. In the vicinity of Minsk we have reached a line running from Putatze and Owiesice. "Southern theater of war: German troops have driven the Russian troops from the section of Tuczynow on the Sereth, south of Tarnopol. South-west of Tuczynow and near Tarnopol stubborn enemy attacks were repulsed."

BERLIN APPROVES ARABIC NOTE.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

NEWSPAPER SAYS STANDPOINT OF KAISER MEETS VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (via London).—The German government's note to the United States concerning the sinking of the White Star Line steamer Arabic, was published in the afternoon papers here today. "None of the newspapers comment on the note except the Germania, which calls attention to the point in the communication that the responsibility of a submarine seizure when an enemy steamer arouses suspicion that she is preparing to attack or ram the underwater boat. "This standpoint will meet with applause everywhere among the German people," adds the Germania.

AMERICAN FLAG DECEIVED U-BOAT.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Confirmation of the London report that a German submarine was sunk on August 10, while shelling the British steamer Nicosian, was received here today with the arrival of the steamer Lapland. It was pointed out that the submarine patrol boat which sank the Britisher flew an American flag while approaching the scene. Just as the Nicosian was about to be sunk her guns the American flag fluttered down to her deck and the British ensign was hoisted in its place. "This incident," it was pointed out, "shows that the Arabic was torpedoed and not far from the scene of that tragic event. This gave rise to the report and belief in Great Britain that the Arabic's assailant had been sent to the bottom."

CUNARD STEAMER IS TORPEDOED.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE.)

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The British steamer Alexandria, owned by the Cunard Ship Company, was torpedoed Thursday seventy miles from Cape Palos, near Murcia, Spain, according to the Madrid correspondent of the Havas Agency. Twenty-eight of the crew have been landed at Mazarron, Spain.

UNITED STATES AHEAD OF ALL.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.—"The United States will have the cream of the war. Great Britain will have to be content with milk, and the other belligerents with skimmed milk." This sums up the report today to the British Association by a special committee appointed to study the effects of the war on credit and finance. The committee expressed the opinion that Great Britain would emerge from the war in a better position than the other belligerents as the latter apparently are not meeting any part of the cost of the war or interest on war loans out of current revenues. Nevertheless the war will certainly place this country in a disadvantageous position if the commission fails as compared with the United States.

Something Good.

Those who hate nasty medicine should try Chamberlain's Tablets for constipation. They are pleasant to take and their effect is so agreeable and so natural that you will not realize that it has been produced by a medicine. (Advertisement.)

Long Beach, 35 Cents, Sundays.

Every Sunday via Salt Lake Route leave Denver at 8:29 a.m. and arrive at Long Beach at 3:37 p.m. Leave Long Beach, 6:20 a.m.; Salt Lake, 10:20 a.m.

Bernstorff Involved.

(Continued from First Page.)

Arable, after Count von Bernstorff had given assurances that full satisfaction would be given if it was established that a German submarine sank the ship, official Washington views the friendly relations with the German government strained more toward the breaking point than ever before.

MISGIVINGS ARE FELT.

Hopes that the submarine crisis has been passed and that the break between Germany and the United States had been avoided were displaced today by misgivings. Talk of the possibility of breaking diplomatic relations was heard again, although this time it involved both the central powers, on the theory that Austria, after having her Ambassador practically dismissed from the country, might stand with her ally in relations with the United States.

Unofficial reports that a second note had been started from the Berlin Foreign Office for Washington furnished details of the basis of optimism in official quarters so far as the submarine controversy was concerned.

There was no official intimation that another communication was on the way, but the American reply to the note on the Arabic will be delayed until the end of the week. It is expected anything additional from Berlin. It may be added, however, that if nothing comes in the nature of a definite policy in regard to the international situation. Diplomatic representatives of Austria and Germany are disturbed by this evidence of a forthcoming decision concerning the nation's foreign policy. Nevertheless, the task of the Premier, whose inclination toward the Entente allies is well-known, has been made more difficult by the recent reverses of the Russians, which seem to have strengthened the position of the party which is opposed to intervention in the war and to have raised doubts in the popular mind regarding the strength of the allies.

Scope of the decision has been produced, moreover, by what is regarded as the attempt of the allies to influence Greece unduly to make unwelcome territorial concessions to Bulgaria. This feeling is counterbalanced to some extent, however, by the indignation aroused by the recent ill-treatment of Greeks in Turkey.

Apprehension concerning the policy of Bulgaria may be described as the key to the situation. Any suggestion that Bulgaria be strengthened seems to blind the Greeks to all other considerations.

BRITISH LOSE MANY OFFICERS.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

NEARLY SIXTEEN THOUSAND HAVE BEEN KILLED SINCE WAR BEGAN.

(A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Officers' casualty lists for the fortnight ended August 29, indicate the severity of the recent fighting in the Gallipoli Peninsula, whence the bulk of the casualties are announced. They show that the British army lost 407 officers killed, 959 wounded and 136 missing, a total of 1502 for the fortnight. This number has been exceeded only once in any fortnight since the beginning of the war, 1827 casualties having been announced between May 5 and May 15.

Losses of officers since the outbreak of hostilities have now reached a total of 15,450, of whom 4750 have been killed, 9935 wounded and 1955 reported missing.

During the last fortnight Brig.-Gen. A. H. Baldwin has been killed, three other brigadier-generals have been wounded, nine lieutenant-colonels killed and two reported missing.

STOPS TRAVEL TO NEUTRALS.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

ZURICH (Switzerland) Sept. 10 (via London).—The passage of civilians from Austria to Switzerland and Rumania has been summarily suspended. All crossings to Germany have been closed with the exception of those through Salsburg, Tetschen and Mittenwald.

BARON ZWIEDINEK ISSUES STATEMENT.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE.)

LENEX (Mass.) Sept. 10.—Baron Erich Zwiedinek, counselor of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, who will become Charge d'Affaires after the recall of Ambassador Dumba, issued the following signed statement early today supplementing an informal expression of opinion last night: "I know Dr. Dumba personally very well, and from my conversations with him I could not think that he should have intended fomenting strikes in munitions plants. We have certainly and naturally felt a satisfaction when reading in the papers of difficulties and strikes in factories making munitions for the allies, but to foment such a thing ourselves would have been such an absolutely impossible undertaking that it would be for me quite inconceivable that Dr. Dumba should have suddenly had such an idea."

"One has only to think of the enormous number of laborers employed in these factories, which runs into the hundreds of thousands, to realize how many millions of dollars would be necessary to produce such a practical effect. Dr. Dumba, so far as I have understood, asked for only a few thousand dollars, so it seems to me that he had only a very humanitarian idea in mind, as he also mentioned to me when returning from New York."

"The imperial and royal government had pointed out the legal penalties which would be incurred by Austro-Hungarian subjects who returned home from America after the war if they had worked in factories making munitions for the allies."

GREECE DELAYS WAR DECISION.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

ATHENS, Sept. 10 (via Paris).—The conferences begun today between Premier Venizelos and King Constantine probably will be protracted over a considerable interval. Until these discussions have been completed it is impossible that Greece will adopt a definite policy in regard to the international situation.

IRITATION FELT AT ATTEMPT OF THE ALLIES TO INFLUENCE THE COUNTRY TO MAKE CONCESSIONS TO BULGARIA, BUT THIS IS COUNTERBALANCED BY TURKEY'S TREATMENT OF GREEKS.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

ATHENS, Sept. 10 (via Paris).—The conferences begun today between Premier Venizelos and King Constantine probably will be protracted over a considerable interval. Until these discussions have been completed it is impossible that Greece will adopt a definite policy in regard to the international situation.

Diplomatic representatives of Austria and Germany are disturbed by this evidence of a forthcoming decision concerning the nation's foreign policy. Nevertheless, the task of the Premier, whose inclination toward the Entente allies is well-known, has been made more difficult by the recent reverses of the Russians, which seem to have strengthened the position of the party which is opposed to intervention in the war and to have raised doubts in the popular mind regarding the strength of the allies.

Scope of the decision has been produced, moreover, by what is regarded as the attempt of the allies to influence Greece unduly to make unwelcome territorial concessions to Bulgaria. This feeling is counterbalanced to some extent, however, by the indignation aroused by the recent ill-treatment of Greeks in Turkey.

Apprehension concerning the policy of Bulgaria may be described as the key to the situation. Any suggestion that Bulgaria be strengthened seems to blind the Greeks to all other considerations.

BRITISH LOSE MANY OFFICERS.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

NEARLY SIXTEEN THOUSAND HAVE BEEN KILLED SINCE WAR BEGAN.

(A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Officers' casualty lists for the fortnight ended August 29, indicate the severity of the recent fighting in the Gallipoli Peninsula, whence the bulk of the casualties are announced. They show that the British army lost 407 officers killed, 959 wounded and 136 missing, a total of 1502 for the fortnight. This number has been exceeded only once in any fortnight since the beginning of the war, 1827 casualties having been announced between May 5 and May 15.

Losses of officers since the outbreak of hostilities have now reached a total of 15,450, of whom 4750 have been killed, 9935 wounded and 1955 reported missing.

During the last fortnight Brig.-Gen. A. H. Baldwin has been killed, three other brigadier-generals have been wounded, nine lieutenant-colonels killed and two reported missing.

STOPS TRAVEL TO NEUTRALS.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

ZURICH (Switzerland) Sept. 10 (via London).—The passage of civilians from Austria to Switzerland and Rumania has been summarily suspended. All crossings to Germany have been closed with the exception of those through Salsburg, Tetschen and Mittenwald.

BARON ZWIEDINEK ISSUES STATEMENT.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE.)

LENEX (Mass.) Sept. 10.—Baron Erich Zwiedinek, counselor of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, who will become Charge d'Affaires after the recall of Ambassador Dumba, issued the following signed statement early today supplementing an informal expression of opinion last night: "I know Dr. Dumba personally very well, and from my conversations with him I could not think that he should have intended fomenting strikes in munitions plants. We have certainly and naturally felt a satisfaction when reading in the papers of difficulties and strikes in factories making munitions for the allies, but to foment such a thing ourselves would have been such an absolutely impossible undertaking that it would be for me quite inconceivable that Dr. Dumba should have suddenly had such an idea."

"One has only to think of the enormous number of laborers employed in these factories, which runs into the hundreds of thousands, to realize how many millions of dollars would be necessary to produce such a practical effect. Dr. Dumba, so far as I have understood, asked for only a few thousand dollars, so it seems to me that he had only a very humanitarian idea in mind, as he also mentioned to me when returning from New York."

"The imperial and royal government had pointed out the legal penalties which would be incurred by Austro-Hungarian subjects who returned home from America after the war if they had worked in factories making munitions for the allies."

DIAMOND TRADE IS IMPROVING.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF COMMERCE, Sept. 10.—The diamond trade in Europe has been controlled by the government since the beginning of the war. In a report from Constantinople, the leading center of the diamond industry of the world, it is stated that trade with the United States is the principal source of diamonds at both Amsterdam and Antwerp. The price of diamonds has fallen off in the first half of the year, but is now recovering. The second quarter of 1915, the month of July just past, was the best since the war began. The exports of diamonds from the United States were valued at \$500,000, as compared with \$1,000,000 in the corresponding month of 1914. A singular circumstance is that the United States is now the largest source of diamonds for the world. The United States exports diamonds to the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Persia, India, China, Japan, and the Philippines. The United States also exports diamonds to the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and the South American Republics. The United States also exports diamonds to the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and the South American Republics.

England Doesn't Seem to Stop this Trade.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF COMMERCE, Sept. 10.—The diamond trade in Europe has been controlled by the government since the beginning of the war. In a report from Constantinople, the leading center of the diamond industry of the world, it is stated that trade with the United States is the principal source of diamonds at both Amsterdam and Antwerp. The price of diamonds has fallen off in the first half of the year, but is now recovering. The second quarter of 1915, the month of July just past, was the best since the war began. The exports of diamonds from the United States were valued at \$500,000, as compared with \$1,000,000 in the corresponding month of 1914. A singular circumstance is that the United States is now the largest source of diamonds for the world. The United States exports diamonds to the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Persia, India, China, Japan, and the Philippines. The United States also exports diamonds to the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and the South American Republics. The United States also exports diamonds to the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and the South American Republics.

August Imports Jumped Hundred Per Cent.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF COMMERCE, Sept. 10.—The August imports of the United States from foreign countries were valued at \$1,000,000,000, as compared with \$500,000,000 in the corresponding month of 1914. This represents an increase of 100 per cent. The increase is due to the fact that the United States has been importing a large quantity of goods from foreign countries since the beginning of the war. The United States has been importing a large quantity of goods from foreign countries since the beginning of the war. The United States has been importing a large quantity of goods from foreign countries since the beginning of the war.

Belgian Trade Improving.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10.—Belgian trade has been improving since the beginning of the war. The Belgian government has been able to maintain a large quantity of goods from foreign countries since the beginning of the war. The Belgian government has been able to maintain a large quantity of goods from foreign countries since the beginning of the war. The Belgian government has been able to maintain a large quantity of goods from foreign countries since the beginning of the war.

BULGARIA WANTS ALL OF MACEDONIA.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

SOFIA (Bulgaria) Sept. 10.—The Bulgarian government has announced that it wants all of Macedonia. The Bulgarian government has announced that it wants all of Macedonia. The Bulgarian government has announced that it wants all of Macedonia. The Bulgarian government has announced that it wants all of Macedonia. The Bulgarian government has announced that it wants all of Macedonia.

—the

See Sunday Edition

Damelee-Doherty

436-444 SOUTH MAIN

CHIEF MILITIA INQUIRY.

Hamrock, Who Commanded Battle, on Witness Stand

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Major J. Hamrock, who commanded the battle of Ludlow, April 29, 1914, today appeared before the military court in St. Louis. The court is investigating the military court in St. Louis. The court is investigating the military court in St. Louis. The court is investigating the military court in St. Louis.

Announce The Fall Exposition of Authentic Styles in Clothes

For Men and Young Men

Beginning September Eleventh

Nineteen Hundred & Fifteen

Mullen & Bluett

Broadway at Sixth

Announce The Fall Exposition of Authentic Styles in Clothes

For Men and Young Men

Beginning September Eleventh

Nineteen Hundred & Fifteen

Mullen & Bluett

Broadway at Sixth

Money Easy.
Diamonds Improving.
Imports Jump Over Hundred Per Cent.
Two Floating Forts Signed by Daniels.
Most Powerful in the American Fleet.
Invention to Protect from Torpedoes.
DOCTOR IS CALM AWAITING DEATH.
DENVER PHYSICIAN SLEEPS AS HIS CHANCES FOR LIFE GROW LESS.
MRS. SCHULTZ KIDNAPS SON.
LOS ANGELES WOMAN TAKES BOY FROM ILLINOIS SCHOOL AND AWAIT OFFICERS.
MAYOR BELL'S TRIAL BEGINS.
PROSECUTOR HOLDS HIM RESPONSIBLE FOR FRAUDS IN INDIANAPOLIS.
FRENCH REPORT OF OPERATIONS.
HUNGARIANS FAVOR RECALL.
HEALTH MEN EJECT OFFICERS.
ROCHESTER (N. Y.) Sept. 10.—Dr. John F. Anderson, director of the hygiene laboratory, Washington, D. C., was elected president of the American Public Health Association at today's session. Other officers elected today were: First vice-president, Dr. George W. Goler, Health Officer, Rochester; second vice-president, Dr. Charles J. Hastings, Medical Officer of Health, Toronto; third vice-president, Dr. Omar Gillette, Colorado Springs, Colo.; treasurer, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, secretary, Prof. Selakar M. Gunn, Boston.

NINE MILLIONS IN EMPIRE STATE. INCREASE IN POPULATION IN LAST FIVE YEARS SHOWN BY FIGURES.
[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.] ALBANY (N. Y.) Sept. 10.—The total population of New York State is 9,773,817, according to figures submitted to the Constitutional convention today by the Secretary of State Hugo. New York City has 5,066,222, an increase of 300,661 in five years. During that time, however, the borough of Manhattan has shown a decrease of 187,481. The State outside of New York has 4,707,595, or an increase of 660,203 since 1910.

WEEKS SCORES SEAMEN'S BILL. Senator Says Japs Control Shipping as Result. Condemns Legislation Which Hurts Business. Advocates Subsidy for Merchant Marine.
[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.] NEW LONDON (Ct.) Sept. 10.—United States Senator John S. Weeks of Massachusetts was the chief speaker tonight at a banquet of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, who are holding a three-day semi-annual meeting at the Hotel Griswold, ending tomorrow. Senator Weeks attacked the La Follette seamen's bill and restrictive legislation placed on business in the last few years, and condemned the tendency to turn over to the government those things "which cannot be done as well by the government as they could be through private initiative and personal or corporate management." "In earlier days no one questions that seamen were in many cases unfairly and improperly treated. From time to time these conditions have been modified, and in the seamen's bill at least a dozen of the main provisions applying to this subject should meet the approval of everyone. But there was injected into the bill other matters conflicting with our treaties and harmful beyond description to vessel owners, the net result of which would be to take away from the seamen what they have already, although the bill does not become effective for several months, swept American shipping from the Pacific Ocean and turned over to Japan the carrying trade of that ocean as effectually as if we had passed a law prohibiting the sailing of American ships. "We might have been warned that the Japanese, who have been taking the only effective means I know of to build up a merchant marine, is, by granting reasonable subsidies, would seize this opportunity to take over the balance of our trade."

THE WEATHER BACK EAST. Hot Wave is Followed by Storms in Central West and North (that Do Much Damage).
[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.] CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE TIMES Sept. 10.—Chicago sweat and puffed through another oppressive day with maximum temperature of 82 deg. This evening heavy rain and high wind lowered the temperature 10 deg. All the Middle West and Northwest and Eastern States were hot, but the Southwest continued comparatively cool. Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa had very heavy rains which, with accompanying high winds, did much damage to crops and small buildings. Other temperatures: Max. Min. City. Abilene, Tex. 94 74. Boise, Idaho 92 72. Boston, Mass. 82 72. Buffalo, N. Y. 70 66. Calgary, Alberta 80 56. Chicago, Ill. 82 64. Denver, Colo. 66 48. Des Moines, Iowa 74 46. Dodge City, Kan. 82 66. Duluth, Minn. 66 52. Durango, Colo. 80 58. Galveston, Tex. 86 60. Helena, Mont. 46 42. Huron, S. D. 68 54. Jacksonville, Fla. 82 70. Kamloops, B. C. 70 42. Kansas City, Mo. 88 72. Knoxville, Tenn. 80 70. Memphis, Tenn. 88 74. Minneapolis, Minn. 70 56. Modena, Utah 78 64. Montreal, Quebec 78 64. Moorhead, Minn. 82 66. New Orleans, La. 92 72. New York, N. Y. 88 72. Oklahoma City, Okla. 82 66. Pittsburgh, Pa. 82 66. Rapid City, S. D. 60 40. Rochester, N. Y. 82 66. St. Louis, Mo. 88 70. St. Paul, Minn. 70 58. Salt Lake City, Utah 74 58. Seattle, Wash. 82 66. Tampa, Fla. 92 72. Washington, D. C. 88 72. Williston, N. D. 60 40. Winnipeg, Man. 80 60. Yellowstone, Wyo. 46 30.

PRAY FOR PEACE IN JAP MISSIONS. Keynote of Summer Schools and Conferences. Methodists Laboring to Save Many Millions. Reach Rural Communities to Aid Evangelization.
[A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.] KARUIZAWA (Japan) July 29.—Prayers for the restoration of peace form the principal feature of almost daily services held here by American missionary bodies. It is the keynote of the summer schools and conferences. At the same time the missionary organizations are studying the means of furthering their evangelistic work in Japan and throughout the whole Orient. The Rev. Dr. S. Spencer of Nagoya, who delivered an address this week before the Pan-Methodist conference, urged the missionaries to reach the rural districts. The rural class, he said, represent 75 per cent. of the total population of Japan. This specialized work could not be done by the old methods, he said, nor by workers who did not understand the special field in which they were placed. In order to accomplish this, the Methodist Mission in Japan, instead of a total of 250 workers of all grades, should have 220 ordained men, 220 single women, 11,000 Japanese evangelists and 440 Bible women. The Methodist missionaries, Dr. Spencer explained, were about 20 per cent. of the total missionary force in the empire. Figuring the population at 55,000,000, the Methodists might be said to be under obligation to evangelize at least 11,000,000 souls. As a matter of fact, the total membership of the Japan Methodist Church in 1915 is 15,157, and this represented forty years of effort. He added: "Now I do not suggest that these small numbers mean failure. But there is another side to the problem. When we began our work the Japanese people numbered 25,000,000. Our Methodist task has therefore grown from seven to eleven millions. To say nothing of the original 15,000,000—we have never gotten within wireless distance of the increased population and without some fundamental changes for the better we will never get there. The way out of the difficulty, in his opinion, was to reach the rural communities and to fit the methods to the class to be evangelized. "The missionary must be practically helpful. Community interests must be started, as local circumstances permit—perhaps beginning with a kindergarten or other educational measure; or needs may be brought in for the farmers, new kinds of fruit introduced, better water supply or sewers put in, or friendly attitude of helpfulness shown that will bear fruit all down the years."

Parcels of 5 acres or more
\$3000
an acre
and upward—With \$30,000,000
Aqueduct water supply—within
the city limits.
JOIN the crowds of eager land-seekers and investors who are flocking to San Fernando Mission Lands
Why have nearly \$400,000 worth of these choice lands under the \$30,000,000 aqueduct water supply been sold during the past four months? Why has buying activity centered here, when suburban acreage in all other directions has been practically at a standstill?
Reasons enough! Deep, rich soil that will produce lemons, oranges, grapefruit, deciduous fruits, sugar beets, walnuts, potatoes, winter vegetables—land and water cheap enough for hogs, dairying and poultry. Land that occupies a position today relatively the same as that of Hollywood ten years ago—on the rich, protected foothill slopes. Land in the city limits of Los Angeles on a rapid transit electric car line and \$500,000 electric-lighted boulevard. Land with irrigation water at the low rate of one cent per inch. Land that the coming of the aqueduct water has increased in value, according to irrigation engineers, \$200 to \$400 per acre—with no advance in price! This is not isolated land—it is in the heart of a modern, rapidly developing district, adjacent to the historic San Fernando Mission and in close touch with the towns of San Fernando, Van Nuys, Lankershim and Universal City. Think of obtaining this type of land for as little as \$300 an acre, on easy terms—when other suburban acreage with less advantages is held at \$1500 to \$2500 an acre. Is it any wonder that the crowds are flocking to San Fernando Mission Lands?
Free Auto Excursion
Sunday, Sept. 12th, at 10 a.m.
A wonderful trip via Hollywood, Universal City, Lankershim, Van Nuys and San Fernando. You'll see the great reservoir-lake of the \$30,000,000 aqueduct. You'll see the historic old San Fernando Mission. This trip is for genuinely interested land-seekers—not mere pleasure seekers or "joy-riders."
Call and Get Free Copy
of Mrs. Lou V. Chapin's lecture
"How to Make Money With Poultry."
Angeles Mesa Land Co.
433 South Hill St., Ground Floor.
60151. Main 988.
See Sunday Times Sunday Examiner
Parnelle-Dohman Co
THE HOUSE OF HOUSEWARES
435-444 SOUTH BROADWAY
BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Stewart
321 West Third St. 3rd Floor
\$25 SUITS
\$14
Take Elevator—Save \$10

MOTOR CAR DEALERS ASSOCIATION DIRECTORY

BEARDSLEY ELECTRIC—Beardsley Electric Co., 1250-1260 W. 7th. Home phone 53018; Pac. Wil. 788.

BUICK—HOWARD AUTO CO., 1323 S. Flower St. Home 60009; Main 9040.

CHALMERS—HUPMOBILE—Greer Robbins Co., Twelfth and Flower Sts. Bdry 5410; A1187.

CHANDLER—Chandler Motor Car Co. of Cal., 1144 So. Hope St. Main 3459, F5047.

FRANKLIN and SCRIPPS-BOOTH, Rauch & Lang and BAKER ELECTRICS, R. C. HAMLIN, 1040 South Flower St. Phone: 60249, Main 7877.

TIMES DIRECTORY of Automobiles

Cadillac—G. M. C. Trucks, Twelfth and Main Streets, Main 5723

Metz touring model 1915 Fully equipped F.O.B. Los Angeles. New on exhibition. Standard equipment throughout. METZ COMPANY, Main 944, 113 West Pine, Home 12482

Moon and Lexington, Exclusive High Grade Automobiles, 1857, 1857 South Olive Street, Main 7882.

Simplex, Exclusive High Grade Automobiles, 1857, 1857 South Olive Street, Main 7882.

Times Directory of Motor Trucks

MOORE & DENBY TRUCKS, Gas and Distillate Trucks Manufactured by PACIFIC METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Main Office and Works, Torrance, Cal. Home 12261; Pacific, Torrance 24. Salesrooms and Service Station, 2125-29 South Flower street, Los Angeles, Cal. Factory Branch, San Francisco, Cal.

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

Moreland, DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS, Manufactured in Los Angeles by Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard

California Tennis Wonders, are Walloping Easterners

ANGELS ROUT THE ENEMY.

Dillon's Athletes Overcome Four-run Lead.

Slim is Put to Flight and C. Honkus Gets His.

West Holds Seals to One Run in Seven Innings.

BY HARRY A. WILLIAMS.

Rising, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of four defeats, the Angels yesterday went out, and with some assistance from the Seals, won a ball game for themselves. We never saw a Phoenix stand up on its hind legs and shake off the cinders and ashes, but it is a good, workable figure of speech, and should be used on important occasions such as this.

Fa's athletes came out of their slump with a jerk, and won, 7 to 5. Pa considers this not merely a victory of skill, brawn and brains, but a great moral triumph, figuring that it will shake the confidence of the Seals clear down to the foundation and seriously injure their esprit de corps. That is the right idea. When you hit an opponent in the esprit de corps, it has the same effect as a punch in the solar plexus. A ball team's esprit de corps corresponds to the vermillion appendage in that it is sensitive and should not be monkeyed with.

UP AND AT 'EM.

A good many fans had their doubts down as a result of having spent money to witness four defeats, but not so with the athletes. They came from behind and overcame a four-run lead piled up off Slim Love in the second round, winning in the sixth with a vigorous assault that chased C. Honkus Baum to the clubhouse in sorrow, and necessitated the service of three other experts. Hook'em Smith, as usual, pitched to just one batter following Baum's getaway. That, however, was long enough for the Seals to get caught on a patch in the outfield. He pitched with the defeat, as the guy to whom he pitched finally got around with what proved to be the winning run. So many things went wrong with the Seals that many were left in doubt as to which pitcher lost, but a post-mortem of the pastime served to establish Hook'em as the fall guy.

C. Honkus is a great pitcher, and generally regarded as the Christy Mathewson of the wild and woolly West, but he has been very successful this week. Earlier in the series he collapsed like an old tire. At first, the club machinist had intended to vulcanize him, but put on a patch instead. However, the glue didn't hold, and yesterday there was another blow-out in the same spot, or to speak scientifically, a recurrence of the old injury. This means that Baum will now have to submit to an operation and be vulcanized. Then it can never be said of him again that "he was a good old tire, but he done blew out."

ONLY A PRAYER.

Slim Love entered the box with nothing but a hope in future life, and even that was very strong. No body was surprised. At the banquet the night before, he tried to sing, "My Wild Irish Rose." Not only was the brain too great for him, but he finished with his wind pipe full of briars. With these thorns on the inside of his neck and a bell on the outside, he is lucky to be able to breathe, let alone win a ball game or eat a square meal. At the same banquet, Walter Boles warbled, "Where the River Shanon Flows." He managed to draw through the song in spite of his bum leg, but the ordeal and exposure were so great that he did not attempt to catch a train yesterday. Bob Albright, field captain of Al Levy's cabaret entertainers, had his entire flock out to the game as guests of Tom Darmody. They were there on a reciprocity basis. That is, Levy fed Darmody's athletes Thursday night, and Darmody could do nothing less than to open the pearly portals of the ball park to Levy's hired help. In baseball, that is what is known as a "working agreement."

SWIFT.

Slim's execution was swift and sure, being delayed only one inning. Also, it was done artistically. Beatty singled. Jones walked, and Corhan singled. Schmidt walked, and Baum singled. Can you imagine anything more even or methodical. Fitzgerald followed Baum's single with another. Had Slim only slipped in a walk between the last two singles, his performance would have been architectural perfect. He could have done this just as well as on, as shown by the fact that he walked Schmidt that purposefully. He did it to get at Baum. C. Honkus wiped out this implied insult with a single that scored two. Four runs counted from the north battery.

Los Angeles tried a counter-offensive with some success in the third, when three straight blows by Magert, McMullen and Ellis netted two tallies. Rube had a prolific day with the stick, getting three hits and drawing two walks. Thus his bat served the dual purpose of a paddle and a walking stick.

San Francisco swelled its lead with one in the fifth. With two gone, Rube singled and scored on a double.

by Downs. Jerry overran second and dropped Butler's throw. A moment later Bassler nailed Jerry off the base with a hot shot down to Terry. Beyond this, the Seals could do nothing with West, who took hold in the third.

THE RALLY.

Los Angeles grabbed the game with a five-run clean-up in the sixth. The good work started with a pass to Bassler after two had been retired. West hit to center for one base. Magert drove a fly to short center, Rube muffed the same, and a run scored. Smith quickly relieved the anguished Baum. Honkus not only claimed that the umpire had put him in the hole, but that Ping should have caught the ball.

Hook'em threw one up which McMullen straightened into a single. Two counted, and Fred went down to second on Fitzgerald's plate peg. This tied the count. Hook'em gave way to Johnny Coach, leaving the play the run on second. A passed ball put Mac on third. Rube walked.

McMullen scored on a double steal when Coach dodged as before, not knowing that it had been intended for him. Koerner's infield hit put Ellis on third. There was another double of the same pattern, Rube scoring.

WESTERN TEAM SAILS ALONG.

Bundy Loses Long Match to Theodore Pell.

Maurice McLoughlin Beats Karl Behr.

Johnston and Griffin Win Very Easily.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.

FOREST HILLS (N. Y.) Sept. 10.—California players further increased their lead in the West vs. East matches, which began in San Francisco in July and will finish here tomorrow, when they won two out of three contests played on the courts of the West Side Club this afternoon.

Theodore R. Pell of New York was the only Atlantic Coast player to score a victory. He defeated Thomas C. Bundy of Los Angeles 6-4 2-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4.

VICTORIES.

Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco evened the score by winning from Karl H. Behr of New York, 6-4, 1-6, 6-2, 6-2, and William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin put the far western contingent into the lead by defeating R. Norris Williams, II, of Philadelphia, and Watson M. Washburn of New York in the doubles match, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

By the addition of today's two victories the far coast experts ran their total wins to seven against the easterners two and, even though representatives of this section should win all three of Saturday's matches, the count would still stand seven to five in favor of the West.

There was none of the brilliant court battling which marked the closing days of the national championship tournament.

Pell and Bundy were the first on the turf and the match resolved itself into a contest of endurance. The rallies were long-drawn-out and without special features, the players striking the ball alternately to first or corner and then the other of the court while trying for an opening.

While the same element entered largely into the victory of McLoughlin over Behr, the tennis nevertheless was of higher order. McLoughlin's service bothered Behr considerably.

Tacoma's newly-crowned title holders, Johnston and Griffin, were not forced to uncover any sensational game in defeating Williams and Washburn, the eastern champions.

Johnston and Williams bore the brunt of the play and a keen rivalry was evident in their efforts to score points at each other's expense.

The point score follows:

PITTSBURGH.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—New York and St. Louis played off a postponed game here today which was won by the visitors, 3 to 1. Vance, a recruit from St. Joseph, Mo., started his first game for New York and made a good impression, but New York could not hit Hamilton.

ST. LOUIS.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Cincinnati finished the Postville game by taking today's game, 7 to 1, making a clean sweep of the series. Lear was in great form and allowed but three hits.

CINCINNATI.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Cincinnati finished the Postville game by taking today's game, 7 to 1, making a clean sweep of the series. Lear was in great form and allowed but three hits.

ST. LOUIS.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Cincinnati finished the Postville game by taking today's game, 7 to 1, making a clean sweep of the series. Lear was in great form and allowed but three hits.

ST. LOUIS.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Cincinnati finished the Postville game by taking today's game, 7 to 1, making a clean sweep of the series. Lear was in great form and allowed but three hits.

ST. LOUIS.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Cincinnati finished the Postville game by taking today's game, 7 to 1, making a clean sweep of the series. Lear was in great form and allowed but three hits.

ST. LOUIS.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Cincinnati finished the Postville game by taking today's game, 7 to 1, making a clean sweep of the series. Lear was in great form and allowed but three hits.

ST. LOUIS.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Cincinnati finished the Postville game by taking today's game, 7 to 1, making a clean sweep of the series. Lear was in great form and allowed but three hits.

ST. LOUIS.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

Club..... Won. Lost. P. C.

San Francisco..... 94 70 574

Los Angeles..... 90 75 543

Salt Lake..... 78 79 497

Vernon..... 68 88 441

Oakland..... 71 93 453

Yesterday's Results.

Los Angeles, 1; San Francisco, 5.

Salt Lake, 12; Vernon, 5.

Oakland, 6; Portland, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club..... Won. Lost. P. C.

Philadelphia..... 72 43 568

Brooklyn..... 71 81 538

Boston..... 69 81 531

St. Louis..... 65 70 481

Chicago..... 61 89 461

Pittsburgh..... 64 71 474

Cincinnati..... 61 89 469

New York..... 57 89 453

Yesterday's Results.

Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 1.

Pittsburgh, 6; Boston, 1.

Philadelphia, 7; New York, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club..... Won. Lost. P. C.

Boston..... 86 47 562

St. Louis..... 71 60 543

Detroit..... 70 63 530

Washington..... 67 68 507

New York..... 69 71 493

Minneapolis..... 62 76 449

Brooklyn..... 62 76 449

Yesterday's Results.

Buffalo, 3; Kansas City, 1.

St. Louis, 3; Newark, 0.

Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Club..... Won. Lost. P. C.

Minneapolis..... 86 47 562

GIRL GOLFER BIG SURPRISE.

Forces Mrs. Vanderbeck Play Like Man.

Parrot and Wet Green Beat Miss Stirling.

Record for Long Drive Strokes Made.

BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Vanderbeck, a long-distance golfer, today took the lead in the fourth round of the Chicago Golf Association tournament, defeating Mrs. C. H. Stirling, a former champion, by a score of 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

The match was a surprise, as Mrs. Vanderbeck is a beginner, while Mrs. Stirling is a veteran. The match was played on the Chicago Golf Club course.

Mrs. Vanderbeck's record for long drive is 210 yards, while Mrs. Stirling's is 180 yards. The match was a close one, with Mrs. Vanderbeck leading 18 to 19.

Red Sox and Phillies are Gaining Ground

1 TO LET—

Unfurnished Flats.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, UPPER SOUTH side, large rooms, mahogany and enamel finish, bath, decorative built-in kitchen, tile and stone porch. Lots of sun and fresh air. Large dining room, central, indirect lighting, built-in dining buffet, French windows; large bedroom, elegant modern wardrobe, built-in closet; large bathroom, tile and stone. Call for inspection all day. Take W. Ninth st. to W. 11th and turn right.

TO LET—ONE 4 AND 2-ROOM UNFURNISHED apartment, new, high-class building, clean, light and air, water, modern bathroom, central heating, janitor service, large sunny rooms, beautiful view of the mountains, excellent location, near downtown district. References required. THE BURGWARD, 222 Westwood ave.

TO LET—HIGH-CLASS FLATS IN CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD. Two attractive buildings surrounded by beautiful grounds. You will agree that these are the best apartments and most expensive in the city, surrounded by the most beautiful and convenient. Janitor service. Only \$35 and \$40. PHONE THREE.

TO LET—NEW 5-ROOM HIGH-CLASS FLATS, new completed, exclusive residential section, modern view, flower and hot water, tile and stone, sleeping porch, separate veranda, gas free, air conditioning, call for inspection. OWNER, 1240 Fifth ave.

TO LET—NEW SOUTHWEST FLAT, BSE. Furnished in new modern building, large bath, all modern appliances. Renting, including furniture and services. Write to 1214 W. 11th st. or 1214 W. 11th st. or 1214 W. 11th st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED 4 MODERN EIGHT-ROOM cottage apt. \$14 and water incl. 724 E. 20th. Phone 2422.

TO LET—2001 AND 2001A WEST PICO, TWO elegant 5 and 4 room flats, tile and stone, gas free, sun, gas ranges, modern in every way, cheap rent; free to the 15th N.

TO LET—4-ROOM LOWER FLAT, 1210 WINDMILL st., W. 11th car to Astoria, \$10 per month, Phone 5022.

TO LET—UPPER FLOOR BATHS AND SLEEPING porch; mountain view; southeast exposure; separate tenants; all built-in fixtures; new, white enamel. 2706 W. EIGHTH ST.

TO LET—LOWER AND UPPER 4-ROOM COTTAGE flat, newly tiled, in excellent condition, nice neighborhood, \$22.00 1249 1/2 N. COMMERCIAL ST. Phone 5140.

TO LET—4-ROOM NEW MODERN UPPER FLAT, and kitchen at 512 E. 12th. Call for inspection to permanent tenant. 1110 MAGNOLIA BLVD. AINER, Broadway 475.

TO LET—CHOICE FLAT, 4 ROOMS UP-TO-DATE, sunny, near university and grade school, Northwest section. Call today. 1214 W. 11th st.

TO LET—LARGE, AIRY UPPER FLAT, HALF bath, 4 rooms and 2 dining tables. 1815 W. 20TH. Just east Vermont.

TO LET—6-ROOM FLAT, HARDWOOD FLOORS, all modern, white enamel, tile and stone, with garage. \$25. 1940A MAGNOLIA AVE.

TO LET—FOUR-ROOM NEAR FLAT, EXTENSION bath, all conveniences, in excellent condition. Own or premises. 1044 KENTH AVE.

TO LET—ELEGANT NEW UPPER LOWER 4-ROOM flat, bath, hardwood floors, built-in features. 2017 W. LITTLE WEST 4472.

TO LET—UPPER FLOOR FLAT, ALL MODERN, close to Park between Union and Valencia. 1214 GILBERT AVE.

TO LET—OUTSIDE 6-ROOM FLAT, CLOSE IN, convenient to business center. 1109 S. FLORIDA or phone 5017A.

TO LET—3-ROOM MODERN UPPER FLAT, \$15 per month. Inquire 1208 TEMPLE ST. Broadway 4801.

Furnished Flats.

TO LET—ELEGANT UPPER LOWER 4-ROOM FLAT, 4 rooms and bath, all conveniences, in excellent condition. All to be furnished. 1110 MAGNOLIA BLVD. AINER, Broadway 475.

TO LET—2001 AND 2001A WEST PICO, TWO elegant 5 and 4 room flats, tile and stone, gas free, sun, gas ranges, modern in every way, cheap rent; free to the 15th N.

TO LET—4-ROOM LOWER FLAT, 1210 WINDMILL st., W. 11th car to Astoria, \$10 per month, Phone 5022.

TO LET—UPPER FLOOR BATHS AND SLEEPING porch; mountain view; southeast exposure; separate tenants; all built-in fixtures; new, white enamel. 2706 W. EIGHTH ST.

TO LET—LOWER AND UPPER 4-ROOM COTTAGE flat, newly tiled, in excellent condition, nice neighborhood, \$22.00 1249 1/2 N. COMMERCIAL ST. Phone 5140.

TO LET—4-ROOM NEW MODERN UPPER FLAT, and kitchen at 512 E. 12th. Call for inspection to permanent tenant. 1110 MAGNOLIA BLVD. AINER, Broadway 475.

TO LET—CHOICE FLAT, 4 ROOMS UP-TO-DATE, sunny, near university and grade school, Northwest section. Call today. 1214 W. 11th st.

TO LET—LARGE, AIRY UPPER FLAT, HALF bath, 4 rooms and 2 dining tables. 1815 W. 20TH. Just east Vermont.

TO LET—6-ROOM FLAT, HARDWOOD FLOORS, all modern, white enamel, tile and stone, with garage. \$25. 1940A MAGNOLIA AVE.

TO LET—FOUR-ROOM NEAR FLAT, EXTENSION bath, all conveniences, in excellent condition. Own or premises. 1044 KENTH AVE.

TO LET—ELEGANT NEW UPPER LOWER 4-ROOM flat, bath, hardwood floors, built-in features. 2017 W. LITTLE WEST 4472.

TO LET—UPPER FLOOR FLAT, ALL MODERN, close to Park between Union and Valencia. 1214 GILBERT AVE.

TO LET—OUTSIDE 6-ROOM FLAT, CLOSE IN, convenient to business center. 1109 S. FLORIDA or phone 5017A.

TO LET—3-ROOM MODERN UPPER FLAT, \$15 per month. Inquire 1208 TEMPLE ST. Broadway 4801.

Furnished Flats.

TO LET—ELEGANT UPPER LOWER 4-ROOM FLAT, 4 rooms and bath, all conveniences, in excellent condition. All to be furnished. 1110 MAGNOLIA BLVD. AINER, Broadway 475.

TO LET—2001 AND 2001A WEST PICO, TWO elegant 5 and 4 room flats, tile and stone, gas free, sun, gas ranges, modern in every way, cheap rent; free to the 15th N.

TO LET—4-ROOM LOWER FLAT, 1210 WINDMILL st., W. 11th car to Astoria, \$10 per month, Phone 5022.

TO LET—UPPER FLOOR BATHS AND SLEEPING porch; mountain view; southeast exposure; separate tenants; all built-in fixtures; new, white enamel. 2706 W. EIGHTH ST.

TO LET—LOWER AND UPPER 4-ROOM COTTAGE flat, newly tiled, in excellent condition, nice neighborhood, \$22.00 1249 1/2 N. COMMERCIAL ST. Phone 5140.

TO LET—4-ROOM NEW MODERN UPPER FLAT, and kitchen at 512 E. 12th. Call for inspection to permanent tenant. 1110 MAGNOLIA BLVD. AINER, Broadway 475.

TO LET—CHOICE FLAT, 4 ROOMS UP-TO-DATE, sunny, near university and grade school, Northwest section. Call today. 1214 W. 11th st.

TO LET—LARGE, AIRY UPPER FLAT, HALF bath, 4 rooms and 2 dining tables. 1815 W. 20TH. Just east Vermont.

TO LET—6-ROOM FLAT, HARDWOOD FLOORS, all modern, white enamel, tile and stone, with garage. \$25. 1940A MAGNOLIA AVE.

TO LET—FOUR-ROOM NEAR FLAT, EXTENSION bath, all conveniences, in excellent condition. Own or premises. 1044 KENTH AVE.

TO LET—ELEGANT NEW UPPER LOWER 4-ROOM flat, bath, hardwood floors, built-in features. 2017 W. LITTLE WEST 4472.

TO LET—UPPER FLOOR FLAT, ALL MODERN, close to Park between Union and Valencia. 1214 GILBERT AVE.

TO LET—OUTSIDE 6-ROOM FLAT, CLOSE IN, convenient to business center. 1109 S. FLORIDA or phone 5017A.

TO LET—3-ROOM MODERN UPPER FLAT, \$15 per month. Inquire 1208 TEMPLE ST. Broadway 4801.

Furnished Flats.

TO LET—ELEGANT UPPER LOWER 4-ROOM FLAT, 4 rooms and bath, all conveniences, in excellent condition. All to be furnished. 1110 MAGNOLIA BLVD. AINER, Broadway 475.

TO LET—2001 AND 2001A WEST PICO, TWO elegant 5 and 4 room flats, tile and stone, gas free, sun, gas ranges, modern in every way, cheap rent; free to the 15th N.

TO LET—4-ROOM LOWER FLAT, 1210 WINDMILL st., W. 11th car to Astoria, \$10 per month, Phone 5022.

TO LET—UPPER FLOOR BATHS AND SLEEPING porch; mountain view; southeast exposure; separate tenants; all built-in fixtures; new, white enamel. 2706 W. EIGHTH ST.

TO LET—LOWER AND UPPER 4-ROOM COTTAGE flat, newly tiled, in excellent condition, nice neighborhood, \$22.00 1249 1/2 N. COMMERCIAL ST. Phone 5140.

TO LET—4-ROOM NEW MODERN UPPER FLAT, and kitchen at 512 E. 12th. Call for inspection to permanent tenant. 1110 MAGNOLIA BLVD. AINER, Broadway 475.

TO LET—CHOICE FLAT, 4 ROOMS UP-TO-DATE, sunny, near university and grade school, Northwest section. Call today. 1214 W. 11th st.

TO LET—LARGE, AIRY UPPER FLAT, HALF bath, 4 rooms and 2 dining tables. 1815 W. 20TH. Just east Vermont.

TO LET—6-ROOM FLAT, HARDWOOD FLOORS, all modern, white enamel, tile and stone, with garage. \$25. 1940A MAGNOLIA AVE.

TO LET—FOUR-ROOM NEAR FLAT, EXTENSION bath, all conveniences, in excellent condition. Own or premises. 1044 KENTH AVE.

TO LET—ELEGANT NEW UPPER LOWER 4-ROOM flat, bath, hardwood floors, built-in features. 2017 W. LITTLE WEST 4472.

TO LET—UPPER FLOOR FLAT, ALL MODERN, close to Park between Union and Valencia. 1214 GILBERT AVE.

TO LET—OUTSIDE 6-ROOM FLAT, CLOSE IN, convenient to business center. 1109 S. FLORIDA or phone 5017A.

TO LET—3-ROOM MODERN UPPER FLAT, \$15 per month. Inquire 1208 TEMPLE ST. Broadway 4801.

Furnished Flats.

TO LET—ELEGANT UPPER LOWER 4-ROOM FLAT, 4 rooms and bath, all conveniences, in excellent condition. All to be furnished. 1110 MAGNOLIA BLVD. AINER, Broadway 475.

TO LET—2001 AND 2001A WEST PICO, TWO elegant 5 and 4 room flats, tile and stone, gas free, sun, gas ranges, modern in every way, cheap rent; free to the 15th N.

TO LET—4-ROOM LOWER FLAT, 1210 WINDMILL st., W. 11th car to Astoria, \$10 per month, Phone 5022.

TO LET—UPPER FLOOR BATHS AND SLEEPING porch; mountain view; southeast exposure; separate tenants; all built-in fixtures; new, white enamel. 2706 W. EIGHTH ST.

TO LET—LOWER AND UPPER 4-ROOM COTTAGE flat, newly tiled, in excellent condition, nice neighborhood, \$22.00 1249 1/2 N. COMMERCIAL ST. Phone 5140.

TO LET—4-ROOM NEW MODERN UPPER FLAT, and kitchen at 512 E. 12th. Call for inspection to permanent tenant. 1110 MAGNOLIA BLVD. AINER, Broadway 475.

TO LET—CHOICE FLAT, 4 ROOMS UP-TO-DATE, sunny, near university and grade school, Northwest section. Call today. 1214 W. 11th st.

TO LET—LARGE, AIRY UPPER FLAT, HALF bath, 4 rooms and 2 dining tables. 1815 W. 20TH. Just east Vermont.

TO LET—6-ROOM FLAT, HARDWOOD FLOORS, all modern, white enamel, tile and stone, with garage. \$25. 1940A MAGNOLIA AVE.

TO LET—FOUR-ROOM NEAR FLAT, EXTENSION bath, all conveniences, in excellent condition. Own or premises. 1044 KENTH AVE.

TO LET—ELEGANT NEW UPPER LOWER 4-ROOM flat, bath, hardwood floors, built-in features. 2017 W. LITTLE WEST 4472.

TO LET—UPPER FLOOR FLAT, ALL MODERN, close to Park between Union and Valencia. 1214 GILBERT AVE.

TO LET—OUTSIDE 6-ROOM FLAT, CLOSE IN, convenient to business center. 1109 S. FLORIDA or phone 5017A.

TO LET—3-ROOM MODERN UPPER FLAT, \$15 per month. Inquire 1208 TEMPLE ST. Broadway 4801.

Furnished Flats.

TO LET—ELEGANT UPPER LOWER 4-ROOM FLAT, 4 rooms and bath, all conveniences, in excellent condition. All to be furnished. 1110 MAGNOLIA BLVD. AINER, Broadway 475.

TO LET—2001 AND 2001A WEST PICO, TWO elegant 5 and 4 room flats, tile and stone, gas free, sun, gas ranges, modern in every way, cheap rent; free to the 15th N.

TO LET—4-ROOM LOWER FLAT, 1210 WINDMILL st., W. 11th car to Astoria, \$10 per month, Phone 5022.

TO LET—UPPER FLOOR BATHS AND SLEEPING porch; mountain view; southeast exposure; separate tenants; all

Classified Liners

TO LET—

THE BEAUTIFUL

POWERS APARTMENTS

NOW OPEN

THIS HOUSE IS UNIQUE IN THAT IT

HAS THE LARGEST FRONT ROOMS WITH

RACE SUITS OF ANY IN THE CITY.

ALSO DRESSING ROOM WITH RACK

APARTMENT. FINE TENNIS COURT.

LOCATION, CORNER TWENTY-THIRD

AND NORWOOD STREETS FACING

SOUTH, WITH EAST AND WEST

POWERS, GIVING EVERY ROOM IN THE

HOUSE SUNLIGHT. BEAUTIFUL GARDEN

ON THE EAST, WITH PERGOLA.

SHEDDING, FOUNTAIN, ETC. THIS

BUILDING FACES THE ENTRANCE TO

ST. JAMES PARK. EVERYTHING IS

MODERN AND UP TO DATE.

PHONE HOME 21005.

TO LET—

THE GARFINKL APARTMENTS.

2307 West North.

Single and double apartments.

Combination well set in each apartment.

Neatly decorated.

Shilland Room.

Sumner rates \$20 and up.

WILKINSON 400; 45048.

TO LET—

THE GARFINKL APARTMENTS.

2307 West North.

Single and double apartments.

Combination well set in each apartment.

Neatly decorated.

Shilland Room.

Sumner rates \$20 and up.

WILKINSON 400; 45048.

TO LET—

THE GARFINKL APARTMENTS.

2307 West North.

Single and double apartments.

Combination well set in each apartment.

Neatly decorated.

Shilland Room.

Sumner rates \$20 and up.

WILKINSON 400; 45048.

TO LET—

THE GARFINKL APARTMENTS.

2307 West North.

Single and double apartments.

Combination well set in each apartment.

Neatly decorated.

Shilland Room.

Sumner rates \$20 and up.

WILKINSON 400; 45048.

TO LET—

THE GARFINKL APARTMENTS.

2307 West North.

Single and double apartments.

Combination well set in each apartment.

Neatly decorated.

Shilland Room.

Sumner rates \$20 and up.

WILKINSON 400; 45048.

TO LET—

THE GARFINKL APARTMENTS.

2307 West North.

Single and double apartments.

Combination well set in each apartment.

Neatly decorated.

Shilland Room.

Sumner rates \$20 and up.

WILKINSON 400; 45048.

TO LET—

THE GARFINKL APARTMENTS.

2307 West North.

Single and double apartments.

Combination well set in each apartment.

Neatly decorated.

Shilland Room.

Sumner rates \$20 and up.

WILKINSON 400; 45048.

TO LET—

THE GARFINKL APARTMENTS.

2307 West North.

Single and double apartments.

Combination well set in each apartment.

Neatly decorated.

Shilland Room.

Sumner rates \$20 and up.

WILKINSON 400; 45048.

TO LET—

THE GARFINKL APARTMENTS.

2307 West North.

Single and double apartments.

Combination well set in each apartment.

Neatly decorated.

Shilland Room.

Sumner rates \$20 and up.

WILKINSON 400; 45048.

TO LET—

Room and Board.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL ROOM, SINGLE OR EN

DUPLICATE, with modern bath, excellent

meals, attractive and homelike. University or

St. James. 817 West 21st. Phone 144, 2001.

TO LET—THE CARNATION, ROOMS AND BOARD

in pleasant, homelike place, well furnished,

home cooking, male attendant, reasonable

prices. 1001 E. BURLINGTON. 5589.

TO LET—NINE, HIGH CLASS ROOMS, ALSO

double rooms, excellent meals, beautiful

grounds, private bath, shower, steering porch.

These are the best. 1144 FIGUEROA. 2174.

TO LET—LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR

business, with private bath, home cooking,

and reasonable prices. 1144 FIGUEROA. 2174.

TO LET—DELICIOUS ROOM FOR FINE

people, who appreciate home cooking and art

in architecture. 1144 FIGUEROA. 2174.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH BOARD IN PRIVATE

family. Manual Arts district. 1180 W. 30TH

PLACE. 5589.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—

Unfurnished Rooms.

CONSULT OUR

RENTAL IN FURNISHED

ROOMS—BUNGALOWS, APARTMENTS

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

REPAIRING, PAINTING, ETC.

ALL TAKEN CARE OF PROMPTLY.

CITY PROPERTY. 1144 FIGUEROA. 2174.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL ROOM, SINGLE OR EN

DUPLICATE, with modern bath, excellent

meals, attractive and homelike. University or

St. James. 817 West 21st. Phone 144, 2001.

TO LET—THE CARNATION, ROOMS AND BOARD

in pleasant, homelike place, well furnished,

home cooking, male attendant, reasonable

prices. 1001 E. BURLINGTON. 5589.

TO LET—NINE, HIGH CLASS ROOMS, ALSO

double rooms, excellent meals, beautiful

grounds, private bath, shower, steering porch.

These are the best. 1144 FIGUEROA. 2174.

TO LET—LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR

business, with private bath, home cooking,

and reasonable prices. 1144 FIGUEROA. 2174.

TO LET—DELICIOUS ROOM FOR FINE

people, who appreciate home cooking and art

in architecture. 1144 FIGUEROA. 2174.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH BOARD IN PRIVATE

family. Manual Arts district. 1180 W. 30TH

PLACE. 5589.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

TO LET—WANTED, TWO SCHOOL GIRLS TO

room and board. Will have mothers care. Board

reasonable. 3430 2ND AVE. Jefferson street car.

last three weeks five such magazines

last three weeks five such magazines have been destroyed by the Turkish shells.

MODUS OPERANDI.

Meanwhile much interest is shown here in the modus operandi the allies would employ in removing their troops from the peninsula. The allies could not evacuate all of their positions, and re-embark their men in a single night, the time best suited for this. The Turks, undoubtedly, it is believed here, will learn of the retreat and make a series of assaults turn it into a terrible rout, which would have its end in the shore waters of the peninsula. Under the cover of a large fleet, the re-embarking of the allied troops might be less difficult, but here again the German submarines must be taken into consideration transports and massed-of-war might fall their prey alike.

Even the most conservative review of the allies' position on the Gallipoli peninsula as seen from the Turkish side leaves little in favor of the French and English troops, though, no more than the retreat and the battle-fate will be decided on the battlefield of the East and West. Whether the landing of a large Italian force, so much feared by the retreating Turks, changes the situation materially depends upon developments incident to this operation. Certain it is that Colonel Dardanelles, who supervised the landing of the Italians which has not been prepared for their reception.

Demotion.

**YUAN SHI KAI
DROPS GEN. TUAN.**

**EXECUTIVES' CLOSE ADVISERS
GIVEN ANOTHER BERTH.**

General Surprise Caused in China at News that Prominent Diplomat Will Leave Cabinet and May Lose His High Position of Favor—Succession Is Involved.

[A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.]

PEKING, Aug. 10.—Great surprise was caused in China by the announcement that Gen. Tuan Chih-Jui, the Minister of War, is soon to leave President Yuan Shi-Kai's Cabinet. He has been one of President Yuan's closest friends, and it is generally believed that the chief executive once placed the general's name in the golden box containing the names of the three men from whom a successor to Yuan Shi-Kai will be chosen.

Rumor has it that Gen. Tuan and President Yuan disagreed over matters relating to the recent demands Japan made on the Great Powers for the return of official explanations or statements. There is much speculation as to whether the retirement of the general is due to the conviction that he had lost his chance to transfer him. By thus holding influential men in the public service he disarms them.

The other two men whose names are popularly believed to have been put into the golden box by President Yuan are Gen. Li Yuan-Hang, Vice-President (Gen. Li has held the post since September), according to a cable dispatch (September 1) and Lu Chang-shan, another prominent military leader. This system of designating a successor is a relic of the Manchu dynasty. It was adopted by President Yuan Shi-Kai in the first Presidential election law promulgated last year.

Under this law the President writes down the names of approved candidates upon a golden plate after having canvassed the will of the public carefully and decided which men are most fit to succeed him. The golden plate is placed in a golden box in a stone house in the residence of the President. He has the only key to the golden box, while the Vice-president, the Secretary of State and the President all have keys to the stone house.

Presidential elections are to take place once in ten years. Five members of the Senate and a similar number from the House, all to be elected by secret ballot and Vice-president, compose the electoral college. To this college the President submits the names of the three men of his choice. Each man receives one vote; he gets a two-thirds vote is declared elected.

The electoral college may also vote for the re-election of the incumbent President, as well as for the three candidates he submits, if it so desires. If the President resigns or dies while in office, the Vice-President becomes acting President, and assumes charge of the golden box.

WAR SWINDLERS ARE NUMEROUS.

KEN. LISTS SENT TO FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

[A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The time-worn swindle of the traveler detained in an accident and needing some of the family money, and who is sent out is being played in a modified form on the families of soldiers. French papers published lists with the home addresses of French soldiers held prisoner in some of the German camps. These names and addresses were given by a band of swindlers operating from San Sebastian and other Spanish towns who picked out families in each country and addressed them by letters similar to one received by the mother of a soldier who was wounded near Arras, in October, last, and reported missing.

"I write you on behalf of your son," the letter ran, "who with the aid of my wife and some comrades, Spanish journalists, escaped in escaping from the German prison camp at Darmstadt. After many vicissitudes we are safely back in France, but he is still in grave danger. As you know Spain, on account of its strict neutrality, is bound to send back to Germany the names and addresses of those who enter this country. Your son's right arm and hand are healing slowly and he will soon be able to continue his journey. We need money to pay the expenses. It will require 3000 francs to enable him to get to Portugal, from where he will set off finally toward France."

The letter signed Eulalio Noguera and asking for the utmost discretion was turned over to the French Consul at San Sebastian and he exposed the trick.

Unprepared.

[Indianapolis.] A Morgan county couple who had been during their courtship eighteen years finally got married. Their friends thought that the occasion demanded some decorations for the bride. Mrs. Miller's sister to buy musical instruments. They called for tin horns and, for a wonder, Jap failed to have them. The fact, and, in his good-natured drawl, explained the situation as follows: "Now I mean to have the bride go sudden."

THE CITY AND ENVIRONS.

EVENTS BRIEFLY TOLD

Woodcraft Festival.

The Women of Woodcraft will give a festival next Tuesday afternoon and evening in Lincoln Hall, Mozart Theater Building. Dinner will be served from 4 to 7:30 p.m. and fancy articles will be on sale, and there will be dancing in the evening.

To La Canada.

Through a traffic agreement entered into yesterday between the Pacific Electric and the Glendale and Montrose Railway, the red cars are to invade La Canada Valley. The agreement provides for the running of seven two-car trains in either direction daily between this city and La Cresenta and Montrose.

Special Dental Clinic.

At a special dental clinic to be given at 8:30 o'clock this morning at the Santa Fe Hospital, Dr. A. A. Shaw, a local specialist, will give a demonstration of the new hand-form forceps and elevators, which attracted considerable attention at the recent Pacific Dental Congress held in San Francisco.

Concerts at Westlake Park.

Musical programmes have been provided for Westlake Park tonight and tomorrow afternoon and evening. The Los Angeles Concert Band will play this evening at 7:45 o'clock. Vocal and instrumental recitals will be given tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:45 o'clock, by McVey's Jubilee Quartette, negro entertainers. The singers will be accompanied by stringed instruments.

Governor on Nonpartisanship.

Gov. Johnson will open his speaking campaign in favor of his non-partisan streak, to be voted on at the October election, with an address to the City Club at noon today. The meeting will be held in the men's grill on the roof of the Broadway Department Store. The speech on "Non-partisanship in State Affairs" is announced by the City Club as "The first formal address by the Governor on this vitally important subject."

More Money for Mrs. Penfield.

The Times received \$13 yesterday from five generous persons moved to sympathy for the unfortunate family of Mrs. M. E. Penfield, residing at No. 431 South Glass street. This makes a total of \$121 received and acknowledged by The Times in addition to money given by others directly to Mrs. Penfield. Yesterday's donors were: J. P. Humphreys, No. 4234 Pasadena avenue, \$10; Jennie Pierce Keith, Hollywood, \$5; Anonymous, \$1; Friend, \$1; Foster-mother, Van Nuys, \$1. The latter writes that she plans to give \$1 monthly for six months and suggests that other kindly women do the same. The money will be forwarded to Mrs. Penfield immediately.

Unsung Heroes.

In this wondrous tourist year Los Angeles is honored by many notables, but, oh, to think of that host of guests whose names have never been sounded by the public tongue, yet who have had a vital part in the achievements of their age, and in the making of their generation. One of this big silent army who is now in the city with his wife and his niece, is George W. Scott, who for forty years has been running as fireman, engineer and conductor on the eastern division of the Santa Fe out of Oage City, Kan. He is an older brother of William R. Scott, vice-president and general manager of the entire Southern Pacific system. Forty years ago William Scott was his brother's fireman on an old-fashioned locomotive. Mr. Scott is a guest of Supt. McPhee of the Western Union, to whom he used to report when McPhee was a Santa Fe dispatcher. Men like Mr. Scott have not been prominent in the eyes of the world, but their faithful service counts for much in the making of a land.

JURY HAS MURDER CASE.

(BY DIRECT WRIT—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.) SANTA BARBARA, Sept. 10.—The Thomas Miller murder case went to the jury tonight. The accused, a negro, shot to death Bert Bar, white, and a negro, besides wounding a colored bootblack, last July. On the same day another negro figured in an identically similar tragedy at Oxnard, and he just received a life sentence. Mrs. Caroline Miller of Los Angeles, aged mother of the accused, has poured out money to save her son, Dr. Charles Allen, alias of Los Angeles, employed by the mother, testified that Miller is insane, while Dr. Julius H. Hurst, for the prosecution, gave opposite testimony, holding Miller perfectly sane.

A NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.) WATTS, Sept. 10.—The new grammar school building here which will cost approximately \$125,000 will be completed and turned over to the school authorities within fifteen days. Work on the building was delayed owing to a falling contractor; otherwise it would have been ready for occupancy on the 1st inst.

SOL ALEXANDER FACES CHARGES.

ARRAIGNED ON MINOR COUNT; DENIES GRAVE OFFENSE.

Detective Whose Name was Connected with Alleged Badger Game was to be Tried for Carrying Concealed Weapon—Says He'll Welcome Airing of Accusation.

Solomon Alexander, better known as "Sol" Alexander, arrested in connection with the case of Benjamin Clarke of Venice, was arraigned in the police court yesterday on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. He was remanded to trial next Monday under a nominal bond.

When informed that the Federal authorities intend filing information against him regarding subornation of perjury, he asked that an immediate exposition of the facts connected with such a charge be made, as he is entirely innocent and will welcome any effort on the part of the officials to contest such an action in the courts.

He advanced a mass of evidence that tends to make his defense in such a contest unusually clear, and will be satisfied, he says, if an immediate trial on the charge is pressed by the District Attorney.

When taken into the police court yesterday he refused to make a plea to the charge of carrying concealed weapons and asked for time to plead, which was granted. It is understood that at the time of his arrest he was carrying a loaded revolver, but he disclaims any connection with this with his transactions with B. C. Clarke, who was involved in the relations that transpired in a Fifth-street rooming-house, according to the police report.

The Sperry of No. 410 West Third street, involved in the original complaint, were not at that address when it was visited by detectives yesterday and no further action to apprehend Mrs. Sperry is considered by the police. Her room at the West Third-street address was ransacked by persons other than detectives yesterday, but when an official visit was paid the quarters, no occupants could be found and the police are of the opinion that the Sperrys have fled, relieving themselves of any complications regarding the prosecution of Alexander. When confronted with a nominal bail imposed by the police judge, Mr. Alexander readily produced the amount named and announced his willingness to face any prosecution brought by the District Attorney's office regarding subornation of perjury. Alexander yesterday sought an audience with the District Attorney in order to bring to rapid culmination the charges that he is in any way involved in the rapid change of affidavits made by Mrs. Mary T. Eels of Long Beach in connection with the \$2000, which she has supposed to have been paid to her by "Prof." Thomas C. McCullough.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

There are telegrams at the Western Union for Miss Edith Bramhill, Mrs. J. A. Culwell, Estella Pilger, A. H. E. R. Hinds, F. A. Johnson, Albert Kerby, Walter A. Manley, R. G. Megler, E. Rosenblum, Mrs. Alice Tompkins and F. X. Tripe; at the Post for Alice Nell H. J. Moore, G. W. Lyman, T. C. Dehnon, Mr. Finley, W. R. Ramsdell, Raymond Hitchcock, Charles Philbrick and Howard M. Payne.

WILL STUDY LAW.

John W. Topham, son of Councilman Topham, added his name yesterday to the list of students who will study at the College of Law, University of Southern California this year. He will pursue the full course and expects to take a degree. Enrollments are progressing rapidly at the college of law and preparations have been made to accommodate 700 students.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

(Advertising.) For quick action drop answers to Times "liners" in Times' liner boxes in downtown office buildings. The locations of the boxes are printed in the first column of the Times' "liner" section.

Spanish Taught Thoroughly and Practically, 282 North Kingsley Drive, (4457, 228 Blanchard Hall, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

See rare bargain in carriages, harnesses, etc., in For Sale Miscellaneous column of today's Times. The Times Branch Office, No. 613 South Spring street. Advertisements and subscriptions taken.

and the Worst Is Yet to Come



The Exclusive Specialty House for Feminine Apparel
Garments of Style, Quality, Lowest Prices

Myer Siegel & Co.

443-445-447 South Broadway

Store open from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Women's and Misses' Suits at \$19.50

You will be surprised to know what we offer in the newest Autumn Suits, at the popular price of \$19.50. Remember, here are many models to choose from. Strictly tailored and dressy Velvet trimmed Suits, of a finish and quality not usually found at \$19.50.

Come look these over today!

(Second Floor)

Blouses at \$3.95

Very large range of styles in Crepe de Chine and Voile Blouses, in white and colors; high or low necks; and long sleeves.

New Hand Bags at \$1.75 and up

(Main Floor)

Garments of Style, Quality, Lowest Prices
The Exclusive Specialty House for Feminine Apparel

Red Tag SALE

Electric Portables

1915 MODELS

SATURDAY and MONDAY ONLY

Our collection of electric portables de luxe comprising a wide variety of distinctive styles—offered today and Monday at a notable reduction in price—

—finished in Verde Antique, Empire Gilt, Ivory, Bronze, Old Brass, etc.—all with art glass shades of richest color and design—also dainty houndl portables with cretonne shades. (All lamps complete with electric bulbs.)

The Christmas gift season will soon be here. Our Red Tag Sale offers you gift-buying opportunities that you will not be able again to duplicate.

DRAKE-CLAPP ELECTRIC COMPANY
Electrical—House of Quality

217 West Fourth Street
Opposite the Angelus
Main 8661 Home F-2228
Open until 10 o'clock Saturday Evenings.

—\$17.50 values now offered at \$12; \$10 values at \$7; \$14 values at \$7, \$30 values at \$22, etc.

DRAKE-CLAPP ELECTRIC COMPANY
Electrical—House of Quality

217 West Fourth Street
Opposite the Angelus
Main 8661 Home F-2228
Open until 10 o'clock Saturday Evenings.

AUCTION
J. J. SUGARMAN,
Auction and Commission House
General Auctioneer,
Furniture, Merchandise, Pictures,
Office and Salesrooms, 112-114-116 Court St.
(Between Spring and Main.)
Main 3114. —PHONES— F4810.

AUCTION
We solicit and collect for sale at auction: Antique and artistic furniture, Oriental rugs, oil paintings, etc. We guarantee full retail value for same.

California Auction Co.,
Reg. Under Sec. 3168 Civil Code of Cal.
Phone 5597; Home 4785.
Offices 823-34 S. Main.

B. FORER CO.
Auction and Commission House
201 No. Spring St.

We buy for cash and advance money on stocks of merchandise of every description.
Phone 3127; Home 3544.

RHOADES & RHOADES
REAL ESTATE, LIVE STOCK
AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Guaranteed estimates on household furniture or bought outright for cash.
Salesroom 1501-5 South Main. Both phones—Main 1259, Home 25673.

AUCTION
Bartol's Delicatessen and Restaurant,
438 South Spring St.,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 11TH AT 10 A.M.
Entire stock and fixtures of this well known restaurant, pedicel dining table and leather seat chairs. Oak arm rockers, center tables, large oak dressers, enameled beds, steel springs, felt mattresses, 2122 Alexander and smaller rugs, draperies and table linen, and bedding, gas range, refrigerator, dishes, utensils, pictures, etc. Everything good as new.

J. J. SUGARMAN, Auctioneer
112-114-116 Court Street
Phone 3114; Main 3114

THOS. B. CLARK
General Auctioneer and
Importer of Antique Furniture.
840 SOUTH HILL STREET
F1907, Broadway 1921.

REED & HAMMOND
AUCTION
1025-25 SOUTH MAIN STREET AT 11TH
Hold Auction Sales of Live Stock, Furniture, Restaurants or Merchandise somewhere every day in the week. Call up F2345, Broadway 2345, for dates.

THOS. B. CLARK
General Auctioneer and
Importer of Antique Furniture.
840 SOUTH HILL STREET
F1907, Broadway 1921.

REED & HAMMOND
AUCTION
1025-25 SOUTH MAIN STREET AT 11TH
Hold Auction Sales of Live Stock, Furniture, Restaurants or Merchandise somewhere every day in the week. Call up F2345, Broadway 2345, for dates.

WELL, THEY MAY BE SHORT OF ARMS BUT THEY ARE PROUD OF THEIR LEGS. WORKING ORDER!

THE RUSSIAN ARE RETREATING BECAUSE THEY ARE SHORT OF ARMS.

In Europe a man is lucky to have legs. Same here; where legs are so often pulled.

Better go to a reliable tailor this fall and have an all-wool quality suit made to your measure, of fabrics that are the newest style and full of wear; one worth every cent you pay for it. For best results let Brauer make it.

Exposition Specials \$20 and \$25

A.K. Brauer & Co.

TAILORS TO MEN WHO KNOW
Two Spring Street Stores
345-347 and 529-527

Popular Economy Prices
Without lowering the standard maintained by us for 30 years, we have reduced our prices considerably. Best Hat 100c; \$1.25 each; Turtleneck, \$1.00; \$1.25 each; X. J. P. DELANEY, 438 Broadway.

Save The Baby Use the reliable

HORLICK'S

ORIGINAL Malted Milk

Endorsed by every part of the body efficiently. Endorsed by thousands of Physicians, Mothers and Nurses the world over for more than a quarter of a century.

Convenient, no cooking nor additional milk required. Simply dissolve in water. Agreeable when other foods often fail. Sample Free, HORLICK'S, Racine, Wis.

No Substitute is "as Good" as HORLICK'S, the Original

Subscription and advertising rates given upon application to the Los Angeles representative of the Chronicle.

F. A. TAYLOR,
434 So. Hill St.

Why Not Have Curly, Wavy Hair?

While abroad last year, a matron much envied for her youthful looks, generously confided to me several little beauty secrets which I have happily secured for my friends. It is that straight hair can be made wavy, and curly hair can be made straight, by the use of a little liquid almirine. Some peculiar attribute of this harmless fluid causes the hair to dry in the most exquisite curls and waves, having all the appearance of true naturalness.

My friends who have tried this are simply delighted. I find that pure liquid almirine can be procured from any drug store, and a few ounces will keep the hair in curl for several months. Nothing so easy, so sure, so safe, so economical, so sure if you will try this tonight—apply with a clean tooth brush—a look in your mirror tomorrow morning will give you a most agreeable surprise. Anita Ambler's "Beauty Talks."

3 WAYS—3 DAYS TO CHICAGO AND EAST THROUGH SALT LAKE CITY

LOS ANGELES LIMITED - 1:25 P.M.
PACIFIC LIMITED - 9:00 A.M.
BURLINGTON LIMITED - 8:00 A.M.
OBSERVATION SLEEPING AND DINING CARS
TICKETS AT 10 SOUTH SPRING STREET

LAST CALL TODAY

Extra pants free with every suit made to order for \$15.00.

Manchester Woolen Mills,
242 So. Spring St.

Pioneer Roofing
MADE IN U.S.A.
COVERS CALIFORNIA
BY PIONEER ROOFING CO. 247-251 S. LA ST.

INDESTRUCTIBLE TRUNKS
Arranged for Five Years
Against Fire and Theft
INDESTRUCTIBLE LUGGAGE
224 West Fifth

DENTISTRY
FIRST-CLASS WORK
FILLINGS, BRIDGES, CROWNS, PLATE, X-RAYS, RUBBER STAMPS, ETC.
G. M. LUTZ & LUTZ
112-114-116 COURT ST.
OPPOSITE THE ANGELUS

UNFURNISHED & FURNISHED HOUSES, BUNGALOWS AND FLATS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY. CALL FOR INFORMATION AND A NEW CITY MAP. ROBERT L. WARE COMPANY, 785 SOUTH HILL STREET.

GROUND FLOOR THE OLD SILVER BENTLEY AGENCY. MISS ASHLEY, MANAGER.

California Dairy Properties. Title Insurance & Trust Company, Trustee.

Beneficial Trustee Certificates \$100.00 Each. 529 Citizens National Bank Building

RUPTURE
Dr. Joseph Pandey, European specialist, cures all curable ruptures permanently, no matter how long standing nor the age, without operation or injection nor detention from business. For further investigation call at my office, 1421 Santee street, Los Angeles, Cal. Phone Broadway 4114. Hours 9 to 12, 2 to 5, except Sunday.

PACIFIC FACTORY-BUILT HOUSES
Complete, attractive, fireproof, built on concrete foundation. 1000 S. Hill St., Los Angeles. Phone 21500. Sales Office: 440 Main St., Redondo.

THE TIMES CIRCULATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1915.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Los Angeles. I, Harry Chandler, Assistant General Manager of the Los Angeles Times, being duly sworn, declare upon my oath that the following is a true and correct statement of the daily circulation of said newspaper for the month of August, 1915:

AUGUST, 1915.

Day	Copies	Day	Copies
August 1 (Sunday)	102,500	August 11 (Sunday)	102,500
August 2	98,000	August 12	98,000
August 3	98,000	August 13	98,000
August 4	98,000	August 14	98,000
August 5	98,000	August 15	98,000
August 6	98,000	August 16	98,000
August 7	98,000	August 17	98,000
August 8	98,000	August 18	98,000
August 9	98,000	August 19	98,000
August 10	98,000	August 20	98,000
August 11	98,000	August 21	98,000
August 12	98,000	August 22	98,000
August 13	98,000	August 23	98,000
August 14	98,000	August 24	98,000
August 15	98,000	August 25	98,000
August 16	98,000	August 26	98,000
August 17	98,000	August 27	98,000
August 18	98,000	August 28	98,000
August 19	98,000	August 29	98,000
August 20	98,000	August 30	98,000
August 21	98,000	August 31	98,000
August 22	98,000		
August 23	98,000		
August 24	98,000		
August 25	98,000		
August 26	98,000		
August 27	98,000		
August 28	98,000		
August 29	98,000		
August 30	98,000		
August 31	98,000		
Total	3,045,000		

Average for every day of August, 1915, 98,225 copies; average for August, 1915, 98,225 copies.

(Audited General)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1915.

Notary Public for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

The Times is the only newspaper in Los Angeles that does not make a practice of permitting agents, newsmen and dealers to return unsold copies in its issue. Neither does it endeavor to predate its editions, nor induce its circulation by printing more copies than are actually necessary to supply its patrons.

The Times' entire circulation is practically net, and it is more genuine and superior in every respect to that of any other newspaper published in Los Angeles.

THE TIMES CIRCULATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1915.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Los Angeles. I, Harry Chandler, Assistant General Manager of the Los Angeles Times, being duly sworn, declare upon my oath that the following is a true and correct statement of the daily circulation of said newspaper for the month of August, 1915:

AUGUST, 1915.

Day	Copies	Day	Copies
August 1 (Sunday)	102,500	August 11 (Sunday)	102,500
August 2	98,000	August 12	98,000
August 3	98,000	August 13	98,000
August 4	98,000	August 14	98,000
August 5	98,000	August 15	98,000
August 6	98,000	August 16	98,000
August 7	98,000	August 17	98,000
August 8	98,000	August 18	98,000
August 9	98,000	August 19	98,000
August 10	98,000	August 20	98,000
August 11	98,000	August 21	98,000
August 12	98,000	August 22	98,000
August 13	98,000	August 23	98,000
August 14	98,000	August 24	98,000
August 15	98,000	August 25	98,000
August 16	98,000	August 26	98,000
August 17	98,000	August 27	98,000
August 18	98,000	August 28	98,000
August 19	98,000	August 29	98,000
August 20	98,000	August 30	98,000
August 21	98,000	August 31	98,000
August 22	98,000		
August 23	98,000		
August 24	98,000		
August 25	98,000		
August 26	98,000		
August 27	98,000		
August 28	98,000		
August 29	98,000		
August 30	98,000		
August 31	98,000		
Total	3,045,000		

Average for every day of August, 1915, 98,225 copies; average for August, 1915, 98,225 copies.

(Audited General)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1915.

Notary Public for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

The Times is the only newspaper in Los Angeles that does not make a practice of permitting agents, newsmen and dealers to return unsold copies in its issue. Neither does it endeavor to predate its editions, nor induce its circulation by printing more copies than are actually necessary to supply its patrons.

The Times' entire circulation is practically net, and it is more genuine and superior in every respect to that of any other newspaper published in Los Angeles.

THE TIMES CIRCULATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1915.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Los Angeles. I, Harry Chandler, Assistant General Manager of the Los Angeles Times, being duly sworn, declare upon my oath that the following is a true and correct statement of the daily circulation of said newspaper for the month of August, 1915:

THE WEATHER.

(Official Report.)

LOCAL OFFICE, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles

mandate followed and I have swept the country. But we are slow to use force. We are willing to submit our case to the people and let them decide.

giving the address an informal reception by the club. The address was given and the noted Chautauque lecturer was received by the club.

celebrate anniversary. The twenty-ninth anniversary of the Florence Crittenton will occur next Wednesday.

will be open to the public from 2 to 5 o'clock p.m. The public is invited.

Dr. Whitcomb Broucher, pastor of the Baptist Church, has returned from an extended Chautauque tour.

He has arranged two interesting services that will be given at the Chautauque.

In his journey through the West he spoke in Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Kentucky.

He took an automobile with him and has a message from him that he expects to deliver to his congregation.

Dr. Broucher himself will attend the service in a body, and he will be assisted by a number of the church people.

Dr. Broucher will be observed at the service and tomorrow will give a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

HOOSIER POET TO INDIANANS.

Broucher Brings Message from Whitcomb Riley.

Gathering Day at the Temple Baptist Church.

Evangelist's Revival at Highland Park.

Dr. Whitcomb Broucher, pastor of the Baptist Church, has returned from an extended Chautauque tour.

He has arranged two interesting services that will be given at the Chautauque.

In his journey through the West he spoke in Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Kentucky.

He took an automobile with him and has a message from him that he expects to deliver to his congregation.

Dr. Broucher himself will attend the service in a body, and he will be assisted by a number of the church people.

Dr. Broucher will be observed at the service and tomorrow will give a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.

Dr. Broucher, one of the best known platform orators in the country, is conducting a series of lectures at the Chautauque.



Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

Dr. Bruce Brown, a noted evangelist, who is conducting a series of revival services at the Highland Park Christian Church.

ney and others. To these lectures the public will be invited.

The social side of the church work is being effectively developed, and will include musical and dramatic entertainments, neighborhood socials, and theater parties.

Next Saturday, the 18th, a picnic and camp fire will be held at Encino Grove. At the camp fire in the Arroyo Seco in the evening there will be story-telling, old-time fiddling, Indian dances and other unguine features.

A man's chorus choir is now being organized for the Sunday morning services. Tomorrow morning, the choir will sing "The Song of the Lilies" as applied to religion. Mr. Olney will sing the Ninety-first Psalm.

HARVEST HOME.
ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.
Harvest home services will be held tomorrow at St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Vermont avenue and Thirty-sixth place. The church will be decorated appropriately with fruits and flowers. Special music will be featured.

The pastor, Rev. Jesse W. Ball, will be "Reaping from the Sowing of Others." Evening sermon, 7:30 p.m., in "Well-Doers." All are welcome.

CHURCH NOTES.
WHAT HAPPENS TOMORROW.
Rev. Daniel W. Thomas, pastor of the German Evangelical Church, will speak tomorrow morning on "The Power of a Definite Task." In the evening he will talk on "The Power of a Definite Task."

Rev. H. P. Case will preach at the Hyde Park Congregational Church tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The subject will be "The Power of a Definite Task."

Rev. H. L. Hoyt, D.D., of Eagle Rock will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. The subject will be "The Power of a Definite Task."

"Delight in Giving" will be Rev. E. P. Coyner's sermon subject at Grace English Lutheran Church tomorrow morning. In the evening he will talk on "The Power of a Definite Task."

At Bethlehem Norwegian Lutheran Church, Rev. S. T. Sorenson, pastor, will preach in Norwegian at the morning service on "The Secret of Holiness." In the evening the services will be in English on the topic, "The Song in the Heart."

Rev. Henry C. Hurley will preach at the Orchard-avenue Baptist Church tomorrow morning on "Shut up to Faith." In the evening he will exhort his congregation to "Keep Everlastingly at It."

There will be a Good Samaritan meeting at the Union Rescue Mission, No. 145 North Main street, this evening. Food will be served after the services. Tomorrow evening W. L. Green of Pasadena, will speak.

Rev. A. B. Prichard will occupy the pulpit morning and evening at Immanuel Presbyterian Church tomorrow. At the Vermont-avenue branch Rev. Otis G. Dale will preach at 11 and 7:30 o'clock.

Rev. A. C. Kleinlein, pastor of the Lutheran Ohio Synod Mission, No. 1300 West Eighth street, will preach there tomorrow evening on the subject, "If We Live in the Spirit, Let Us Also Walk in the Spirit."

Rev. Maurice Ruben, a Hebrew Christian of Pittsburgh, will speak tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock on the subject, "Solomon as Student of Nature" and in the evening on "The Meaning of the Kingdom."

Dr. George D. Kirkwood, pastor of the First Baptist Church, South Flower street, will speak tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock on the subject, "God's Pleasure in Unattained Ideals." In the evening Rev. James A. Francis, the pastor, will preach.

In the Hollywood Bethany English Lutheran Church, Hollywood boulevard and Vine streets, Rev. G. H. Smukal will preach at 3 o'clock on "The Coming as Little Children."

Rev. A. E. Michel, pastor of the Trinity German Lutheran Church, will preach tomorrow morning on "The Vanity of Man's Service." In the evening at 7:45 o'clock, there will be an English service.

In the Boyle Heights St. John's German Lutheran Church, Dakota and East Second streets, Rev. H. S. Kral, pastor, will preach in the morning on "Secular Knowledge." In the evening at 7:45, English, on "The Coming as Little Children."

Rev. A. E. Michel, pastor of the Trinity German Lutheran Church, will preach tomorrow morning on "The Vanity of Man's Service." In the evening at 7:45 o'clock, there will be an English service.

In the Boyle Heights St. John's German Lutheran Church, Dakota and East Second streets, Rev. H. S. Kral, pastor, will preach in the morning on "Secular Knowledge." In the evening at 7:45, English, on "The Coming as Little Children."

Rev. A. E. Michel, pastor of the Trinity German Lutheran Church, will preach tomorrow morning on "The Vanity of Man's Service." In the evening at 7:45 o'clock, there will be an English service.

In the Boyle Heights St. John's German Lutheran Church, Dakota and East Second streets, Rev. H. S. Kral, pastor, will preach in the morning on "Secular Knowledge." In the evening at 7:45, English, on "The Coming as Little Children."

Rev. A. E. Michel, pastor of the Trinity German Lutheran Church, will preach tomorrow morning on "The Vanity of Man's Service." In the evening at 7:45 o'clock, there will be an English service.

The Law of Redemption; 7:30 p.m., a Labor Day sermon, "The Cure for Poverty." The choir will render special music. Miss Evelyn Sopp will sing a solo in the morning and Mr. E. H. Senger, chorister, and Mr. Hubert Eccleston will sing in the evening.

Rev. Lawrence B. Ridgely of Shanghai, China, will preach the sermon at the 11 o'clock mass Sunday at St. Matthias Episcopal Church.

At the Pico Heights Christian Church, Rev. S. M. Bernard will preach in the morning on "Mary and Martha," at night on "Under the Juniper Tree."

"Come, for All Things are Now Ready" will be the subject of the sermon by Rev. Ellwood Nash, D.D., tomorrow morning at the First Universalist Church.

"The Delays of Jesus" will be the topic of Rev. W. L. Y. Davis in the West Adams Methodist Episcopal Church tomorrow morning. In the evening the second sermon in the series on the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be given. Special music will feature the day.

Rev. Russell F. Thrapp will preach at the First Christian Church. His subject will be "The Power of a Definite Task." This sermon will have to do with what we know and what is yet to be known.

Dr. Frederick W. Frazee, pastor of the young men, Subject, "Run, Speak to This Young Man." Mr. Leroy Martin, for the past four years a public school teacher in the Philippines, will speak Wednesday evening on "The United States in the Philippines."

Harry Armstrong has arranged with the folks here to have a collection at the Union Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church Friday evening: Mrs. David Beall, soprano; Mrs. Marie Dale, alto; Mrs. J. J. Johnson, bass; Miss Adela Gladys Osborn, pianist; Miss Adela Trowbridge, accompanist; Miss Hazel Campbell, reader.

Dr. Frederick W. Frazee, pastor of the young men, Subject, "Run, Speak to This Young Man." Mr. Leroy Martin, for the past four years a public school teacher in the Philippines, will speak Wednesday evening on "The United States in the Philippines."

Dr. L. C. Kirkes will preach at the Westlake Presbyterian Church tomorrow morning on "The Power of a Definite Task." His subject will be "A Cynical Question Answered." Mrs. Carleton Stockwell will sing Handel's "Angels' Song."

WESTLAKE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Subject 11 a.m., "A CYNICAL QUESTION ANSWERED," by Rev. L. C. Kirkes, D.D. Soprano solo, "Angels' Song," by Handel. Mrs. Carleton Stockwell. Regular quartette will sing Field's "God Will Wipe Away All Tears." No service in the evening.

IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
DR. JOHN BALCOM SHAW, Minister.
DR. A. B. RICHARD will preach. 11:00 A.M.—"HOW BIG ARE YOU?" 7:30 P.M.—"THE CENTURIAN'S SERVICE."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Rev. Edward W. Campbell, D.D., Pastor. Sunday-school, 9:45 A.M. Morning at 11 o'clock subject, "COMMITTING OUR LIFE TO THE MASTER." Evening at 7:30 o'clock, "THE MESSAGE OF THE GOSPEL." Dr. Campbell will preach both morning and evening. Take Washington street cars.

CHRISTIAN.
CORNER ELEVENTH AND HOPE STREETS.
REV. RUSSELL F. THRAPPE, Minister.
11 A.M.—"THINGS REVEALED AND CONCEALED." 7:30 P.M.—"RUN, SPEAK TO THIS YOUNG MAN." GOD MUSIC—CENTRAL LOCATION—CORDIAL WELCOME.

WILSHIRE BOULEVARD CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
REV. JESSE PHILIP MCKNIGHT, Pastor.
Sunday School 9:30 A.M.—Church Services: 11:00 A.M.—The Pastor having returned from his vacation will preach. 8:00 P.M.—MOTION PICTURE OF PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, with graphic lecture and special music. Cordial welcome to all.

St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral.
Choir will sing at night. The Cantata "Bethany." By Lee Williams.

Dean MacCormack Preaches Both Services.
The most beautiful piece of statuary in the Expo. "The End of the Trail." The Gospel for men and women who are all in. Fatalism and Fatherhood.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
THE REV. GEORGE DAVIDSON, M.A., Rector.
Holy Communion at 7:30 a.m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon by the Rector, 11 a.m. Subject: "HEAVEN'S WAR—THE MORAL CONFLICT." Grand avenue car to Adams, walk one block west, or University car to Chester Place, walk through Chester and one block east.

HOME OF TRUTH.
Services held at 11 a.m., Blanchard Symphony Hall, 222 South Hill Street. Mrs. Melvina Merrill, Speaker. Subject: "THE LAW OF UNITY." Evening services at 7:30 p.m. Mrs. Theodora Borglum will speak on "IN-DEIVIDUAL HARMONY." All welcome.

MISCELLANEOUS.
BIBLE INSTITUTE.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 12.
COMMUNION SERVICE.....10 a.m. SUNDAY SCHOOL.....2:30 p.m. CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.....6:15 p.m.

MONDAY—Fishermen's Club, men only, 7:30 p.m. TUESDAY—Public class for study of S. S. Lesson, 12 noon; Lyceum Club, girls only, 7:30 p.m. WEDNESDAY—Prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m. A cordial invitation to the public to all services.

SIXTH AND HOPE STREETS
CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE
11 a.m., in Blanchard Hall, REV. O. E. BLIGHT, will speak on "SAVING FIRST APTLY APPLIED TO RELIGION." Music in charge of Walter Hastings Olney, Baritone. All Seats Free.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD
MR. ELLART NELSON will speak in SOLOMON'S GRAND AVENUE DANCING PAVILION, Grand near Ninth, Sunday, 11 a.m., on "UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD." Special lecture and room open from 10 to 4 and 7 to 9 daily except Saturday and Sunday. Noon lectures daily. All welcome. No charges.

CHRISTIAN YOGA
FIFTH FLOOR, LUCKENBACH BLDG., 517 South Hill Street. The Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, 11 A.M. Metaphysical Discourse, 11 A.M. Noon lectures daily. All welcome. No charges.

NEARLY CHOKES ON PEACH STONE.
UTAH-STREET LAD VISITS TWO HOSPITALS BEFORE HIS LIFE IS SAFE.

Little Jacob Myers, 7 years of age, is very fond of peaches. He has, in fact, an inordinate fondness for them; but his experience yesterday will make him cautious hereafter when he goes to the local market.

Jacob, whose home is at No. 127 North Utah street, met some of his young companions yesterday afternoon, and his eyes glistened with delight when he discovered they had a big bag of the juicy fruit in which he delighted. The boys asked him to help himself, and he needed no urging.

There were plenty of peaches to go around, but Jacob became a little excited at the prospect, and in his eagerness, the pit of a peach popped into his mouth with the pulp and involuntarily he tried to swallow it. The pit lodged in the lad's throat. He struggled wildly for breath, while his companions were frightened out of their wits by the "peach" and rushed to his home, but simple remedies were of no avail. Then he was hurried to the Receiving Hospital, almost choked.

The surgeons were unable to extract the pit, and the boy was hurried over to the County Hospital. There, with the aid of a "peach" and an instrument rarely used, and not in the Receiving Hospital equipment, the stone was removed and little Jacob once more was able to breathe freely. Within a short time he was able to return to his home, apparently none the worse for his terrifying experience.

SAY TAX IS UNJUST.
Bairdston Folk Strongly Protest Against Proposed Road Improvement Assessment.

Protesting against a levy of \$26.15 upon every \$100 of valuation for road improvement purposes, a number of

taxpayers in the vicinity of Bairdston appeared before the Board of Supervisors yesterday.

The property owners affected by the unusual assessment are in road district No. 1, which includes parts of Baird Park, the Short Line tract, and Pasadena Villa tract. They represented to the board that the assessment is forced their property will be confiscated.

They declared, through W. F. P. Fogg, their spokesman, that much property that would be benefited is outside the district and therefore not assessed. They further asserted that property owners on the hill tops are paying more for the improvement than those on lower ground.

The county counsel, through Deputy Bishop, ruled that the protests against the proposed improvement were not filed within the legal time and therefore carry no weight. The Supervisors, however, referred the matter to Mr. Fogg and the county counsel and a relief measure may be adopted. The time set for a report on a plan is the 21st inst.

AUTO ACCIDENTS.
Two Men, Victims of Serious Injuries, are Given Treatment at Hospitals.

The toll of serious injuries resulting from automobile accidents yesterday was two men dangerously hurt.

Tony Lubelski of the Sherman Hotel was seriously injured at Seventh and Broadway by the automobile of F. M. Koons, No. 1916 El Molino street. Mr. Lubelski sustained a severe concussion of the brain and cuts and bruises that may result fatally.

A horse driven by Charles Lege, 35 years old, Turner and Center street, was frightened by the passing of an automobile, causing a startling leap which threw the driver from his seat under the hoofs of the rampant animal. Mr. Lege received a basal fracture of the skull which was treated at the Good Samaritan Hospital. Loss of blood resulting from the accident made the injury particularly dangerous.

Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids.

OLD DRAIN CAVES IN.
Excitement Rife when Earth Sinks as Timbers of Almost-forgotten Bore Give Way.

A big old storm drain at Hollywood boulevard and Cherokee street, the existence of which had been almost forgotten, caved in yesterday afternoon and caused some excitement in the neighborhood. Residents were unable to determine what had caused the peculiar collapse.

The drain at the point of the cave-in was about six inches deep above the timbers which roofed the drain. The ground fell in for a distance of about fifty feet in all. The affected area is about twenty-five feet wide.

A school conducted under the direction of the church is located on the premises about fifty yards from the cave-in. The school opens Monday. The drain opens out into a fully some distance below the point that has fallen in. Investigation showed that the remainder of the drain was in a poor condition and in danger of collapsing.

BRENTWOOD PARK.
Our Auto Will Take You To BRENTWOOD PARK Upon Request.

J. ALBERT CAMPBELL, BRENTWOOD PARK, 320 E. BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES.

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH.
Fifth and Olive.
DR. J. WHITCOMB BROUCHER, Pastor, Preaches Twice a Week.

AM—THE DISCIPLE WHOM JESUS LOVED AND THE KIND OF PEOPLE WE LOVE. QUARTETTE SINGS FAMOUS "SERENADE" FROM "LULLABY."

BIG CHOIR SINGS BIG ANTHEM. ALICE LOHR SINGS CONTRALTO SOLO. COMMUNION SERVICE.

P.M.—"AN OLD SWEETHEART OF MINE," a message from James Whitcomb Riley. Mrs. Edward Miller recites the poem with organ accompaniment. VESTED CHOIR SINGS "THANKS BE TO GOD" FROM "LULLABY."

RALPH R. LAUHLIN SINGS TENOR SOLO. RAY HASTINGS PLAYS BIG ORGAN—2500 FREE SEATS—EVERYBODY WELCOME.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
Bible School, 9:30 A.M.—Worship with Preaching, 11:00 A.M. and 7:45 P.M. Preacher in A.M., Rev. Geo. D. Knights of Long Beach; Subject, "GOD'S PLEASURE IN UNATTAINED IDEALS." P.M., Pastor Francis, with prelude by Rev. Danzo Ebina of Japan.

ALSO MONDAY AND TUESDAY, September 13-14, TWO nights only, at 7:45 p.m. The last appearance in Los Angeles this year of the \$56,000 MOTION PICTURE OF "JOHN BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS."

With Lecturer, Organist and Cinematographer. Admission Free. Silver offering at the door.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.
CORNER ST. LOUIS AND SECOND STREETS.
FREDERIC W. FARR, S.T.D., PASTOR.
Morning Subject: "SOME SIGHTS ON DEITY." A refutation of Agnosticism. Evening Subject: "LIKE THE EAGLE." A study in Biblical Ornithology.

METHODIST.
TRINITY AUDITORIUM.
Rev. Charles C. Sealeman, Pastor, Preaches Twice. 9:00 a.m.—Free Moving Pictures—Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

11:00 a.m.—"Our Educational System." Teachers and Members of Parent Teachers Association Cordially Invited. 7:45 p.m.—"The Lost Christ."

Morning Solist—Raymond C. Elliott, Tenor, "Baby." Evening Solist—Edwin Draper, Tenor, "A Yepper Prayer." 100 Voices. Trinity's Famous Choir, 100 Voices. Mr. Thomas Taylor Drill, Director.

Concert Organist, Dr. Bruce Gordon Kingsley. OUR FIRST BIRTHDAY—Next Sunday. Also Great Rally Day for Sunday-school and All Departments of the Church.

"THE DELAYS OF JESUS"
Topic, W. L. Y. Davis, West Adams Methodist Episcopal Church, 11 o'clock. The second series of Panama-Pacific Exposition sermons in the evening at 7:30.

THEOSOPHY.
United Lodge of Theosophists.
FIFTH FLOOR METROPOLITAN BLDG., Broadway at Fifth. (Public Library Building.)

Sunday, 8 P.M.—"Elder Brothers of Humanity." Theosophists and others who are seeking a Philosophy of Life that really explains are invited to attend. No fees, charges or collections. Questions invited and answered. Free Reading Room open daily, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Saturday, 9 A.M. to 12 noon. Reading Room not open Sunday.

PUBLISHERS:
THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY
OFFICERS:
 H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
 HARRY CHANDLER, Asst. Gen. Mgr. and Treas.
 HARRY E. ANDERSON, Managing Editor.
 F. E. SPATZINGER, Assistant Treasurer.
 HAZARD OTIS-CHANDLER, Vice-Pres. and Sec'y.

Los Angeles Times

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.
 Daily and Sunday, Illustrated Weekly and Semi-Weekly.
 Monthly Magazine, Yearly, \$2.00; Monthly, 15 Cents.
 Foreign, 25 Cents.
 Daily, 10 Cents.
 Sunday, 10 Cents.
 Classified Advertising, 10 Cents per line.
 Special Advertising, 10 Cents per line.
 Not including special.

OFFICE:
 New Times Building, First and Broadway.
LOS ANGELES (Loco Ahng-hayl-ah)
 Entered at the Postoffice as mail matter of Class II.

TREND OF THE FINANCIAL NEWS.
CHIEF EVENTS OF YESTERDAY.
 (At Home.) Optimism is reaching over the entire country. Building is reported better than for months; collections are much easier; money is plentiful and at cheap rates; buying of steel for domestic betterments is expanding; pig iron output is greater than ever, but not equal to requirements; dry goods are larger, and rural districts are reported spending more money than for a year.
 (For details see financial pages.)

DON'T ROCK THE BOAT.
 It is all right for people to boast that they are unimpaired and that they do not know right from wrong, so long as their natural consciousness is so sound and upright that personal inclinations and conduct are always in harmony with natural laws. If they are once on the wrong side of what is sanctioned they will speedily find themselves brought to account.

A HUMBLE BAROMETER.
 If you don't believe that business is picking up just listen to the complaint of the grocery boy who is kept at the corner store putting up orders for an hour after closing time. Even a month ago he was allowed to quit at 6 o'clock, but now it is before he ever gets out. He is not cheerful about it, but the rest of us should be, for he is a sure barometer of trade conditions.

GOETHEALS AT SAN FRANCISCO.
 It was eminently fitting that there should have been a Goetheals Day at San Francisco during the life of the exposition. The consummation of this man's endeavors is really the cause of the whole celebration. We don't mean to be cynical when we say that if the general should make the trip around the canal on the fair "Zone" he would be in no danger of being held up by a landslide.

CAGES FOR GIRLS.
 This lady in Boston who wants to keep stenographers in wire cages while working does not make it clear whether this is for the protection of the girls or of their employers. It might be for the sake of a third party. We can see many objections to her proposed system, one of them being that a pretty stenographer might be more dangerous outside of office hours. Another is that Jack Lait and Willard Mack have already written enough plays about stenographers and we don't want their fine dramas blotted out with a few cheap comedies such as "The Bird in the Wire Cage" would be certain to precipitate. By the way, if the average wife managed her home as well as many stenographers attend to business the world would shortly find itself on a basis of surprising competency.

"MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE."
 Something more than appears in the official dispatches may account for the sudden assumption of supreme command of Russia's armies by Czar Nicholas. For some time there has been friction between the Czar and the Grand Duke. The Grand Duke has even snubbed his royal nephew by shipping back to Petrograd a carload of fancy officers forwarded to the front to replace seasoned fighters selected by the commander-in-chief.

Any attempt to fasten the blame for the Russian reverses on the Grand Duke, if such be the intention, will fail to the ground. Russia's plight is due to an inefficient War Office. The Grand Duke has shown remarkable strategy in extricating his under-equipped and poorly-munitioned forces from total annihilation at the hands of the German armies.

As a soldier the Grand Duke has been too successful and his popularity has apparently made him an object of jealousy in the court at Petrograd. So the little Emperor must mount his trusty steed to save his kingdom, not from the Teutons, but from his own commander-in-chief.

ENGLAND'S TRIBUTARIES AND CONTRIBUTORS.
 The Gaekwar of Baroda, who last winter purchased the steamship Empress of India and presented her to the British government as a hospital ship, has now contributed \$150,000 to be expended in the construction of aeroplanes for use on the British front.

It is hoped and indeed expected that the Akhund of Swat, the Khans of Belochistan and of Gilgit, the Dharm Rajah of Bhootan, the Amirs of Afghanistan and of Bokhara, the Bey of Tunis, the Maharajah of Nepal and the Shah of Persia will, with the Sultans of Oman and of Zanzibar, make similar contributions to Great Britain, which has always been their friend and has never, hardly ever tried to take from any of them anything that was too hot or too heavy to be carried away.

Then there are many British colonies to be heard from. Amfers and Berar and Coorg and Noolares and Oudh and Nagpoor and Rangoon and Gawahatti and Socotra and Perim and Tristan d'Acunha and a great lot of antipodean, Asiatic and African colonies, which, if they follow the example of the Gaekwar of Baroda, ought to make up money enough to console the British government for the action of its union workmen, who not only oppose conscription, but demand an increase of wages to save their consciences for working in the ammunition factories preparing leaden messengers of death to send to their German brethren.

SENDING HOME AMBASSADORS.
 In 1888 Lord Sackville-West, British Ambassador to the United States, wrote a letter to a naturalized Englishman in Pomona advising him, in the interests of Great Britain, to vote for Cleveland, for President. The Times secured and published a copy of this letter. It was telegraphed all over America and Europe and created a worldwide sensation. The President of the United States in due course requested the British government to recall Sackville-West on the ground that his interference in American politics made him persona non grata. The demand was complied with by the British Foreign Office without hesitation. The incident rebounded to the disadvantage of Mr. Cleveland and, more than any other one factor, contributed to the election of Mr. Harrison.

History seems to have repeated itself, and repeated itself most emphatically and more insolently, in the action of Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, in advising and urging Austro-Hungarians, naturalized and unnaturalized, who are employed in American works engaged in the manufacture of arms to be sold to the allies to leave their employment and to strike and embarrass their employers so as to stop such manufactures, and threatening all who disregarded his demand with penal servitude if and whenever they should return to their native country. Dr. Dumba went so far as to bribe a recent American journalist who was in possession of a passport to transmit to the Austrian government an account of what he had done, and, on this coming to light by the journalist being searched on his arrival in England and the dispatch being taken from him, Dumba went further still and admitted that in his actions he had not (as did Sackville-West) acted upon his own initiative, but had complied with instructions from Vienna.

The Times, on Tuesday last, editorially commented on this transaction and was one of the first newspapers in the United States to say that Dumba ought to receive his passports and be ordered out of the country. The Times said, and still says, that it is "opposed to the unnatural and inhuman traffic in munitions of war between this country and any of the European belligerents. But two wrongs never yet made a right. The sale and shipment of arms to the allies should be lawfully stopped by an act of Congress. To stop it by foreigners fomenting strikes among workmen or blowing up powder mills in the United States is an outrage that should not be tolerated."

President Wilson has demonstrated his courage and his wisdom by taking the very course that The Times on Tuesday urged should be taken, and demanding from the Austrian government the recall of Dr. Dumba. The Times does not, of course, claim that President Wilson was influenced by its advice. It calls attention to the fact merely to show that in dealing with a foreign nation party ties are severed as fast as severed at the touch of fire, and Republicans and Democrats think and act as one.

If Dr. Dumba does not leave this country at the instance of the Austrian government he will leave it at the direction of President Wilson, and if he does not go peaceably he should be sent to Ellis Island and deported.

A dismissal of an Ambassador because of his personal misconduct is not—even when such misconduct is authorized by his government—necessarily a casus belli, although it may result in an embargo and a suspension of commercial as well as diplomatic relations between the United States and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Such suspension would not work much harm to either country, for submarines and cruisers have practically already terminated commercial relations, and mutual "renewed assurances of distinguished consideration"—which is a polite method of mutual lying—can be transmitted by wire.

NONPARTISANSHIP AND ITS SPONSORS.

The value of a commendation is measured by the degree of the merit and distinguishedness of those who praise. This fundamental maxim of organized society is recognized in law, where the testimony of a wife in favor of husband or of a defendant in his own favor receives little credence. It is recognized in business, where no experienced purchaser thinks of taking the unsupported word of the seller as to the value and title of a piece of property. The highways of national progress are strewn with the wrecks of regimes wherein the selfish interest of the few encountered the public interest of the many; yet the imperial ruler of our day and age, democracy, is too prone to neglect such warnings and to drive blindly into ditches.

Thousands of California electors are striving honestly to learn something about the Young anti-party laws, whose operation has been suspended by the referendum; they know that these measures mark a new step in State government and they seek to discover whether it is a step forward or backward. They hear so many arguments for and against them that they are confused by the noise. If democracy is to be more than a mask to cover the glowing visage of a tyrant who rules through a clever manipulation of the universal suffrage, it is necessary that these people, each of whom forms a component part of the public sovereignty, should secure some standard by which to measure the arguments presented. Each must place himself in the position of the ruler who seeks to discover the hidden motive behind the appellant's plea.

One would expect a vote taken in our prisons to be opposed to penal sentences; few Socialists look to a multi-millionaire and his heirs to join in a movement for abolishing private property; prohibition movements are not generally led by the owners of breweries and distilleries. All this is axiomatic; but when we approach the domain of politics too many of us lose sight of the highly significant fact that measures can be fairly judged in a general way by the quality of their friends, just as a man and woman can be judged by the company they keep. One expects a brochure issued by the French government to see only truth in the cause of the allies, and one from Berlin to hold them to be wholly in the wrong; and we naturally turn for the truth to a neutral source.

By availing ourselves of this logic in

The Return Ticket.



studying the Young anti-party bills we can form a fairly accurate judgment of their scope, intent and direction. Their proponents assert that they are proposed for the purpose of eliminating national parties from State politics. Note here that the party which fosters them is without national organization. The bills admittedly give a great advantage to the machine in power over any outside candidate. Note that every public utterance in their favor in the State up to the present time has been made by someone holding either an elective or an appointive State office. They were so obviously prepared by office-holders for the benefit of office-holders that they were promptly labeled in political circles as "The Office-holders' Delight." The measure of disinterestedness of their sponsors is easily measured.

Now a word as to the opposition. Ex-President Roosevelt and Taft represent two divergent poles of public sentiment, as do Champ Clark and William Jennings Bryan. All four expressed themselves while in California as opposed to the principle of the Young bills. To this list might be added ex-Gov. Hadley, Alton B. Parker, Norman E. Mack and a hundred other Republicans and Democrats of national prominence. A man or woman who votes in opposition to a measure which such men as these join in condemning cannot surely be making a very serious mistake. These have no jobs of their own at stake; their political influence is not in the balance; their only interest in opposing the Young anti-party bills is that they feel that parties provide the best medium for the expression of popular will under a free government in either State or national affairs. The case is clearly outlined as one in which the public interest runs counter to the selfish private interest of a clique of office-holders without a national party.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.
 The policy of allowing citizens of the United States—or those in process of becoming citizens—the right to appropriate government lands without any condition other than their beneficial use is a policy which has been steadily pursued for more than a century and has only been seriously checked and threatened with extinction since the restoration of the Democratic party to power.

It is a policy which has aided to secure the most wonderful industrial development and the greatest growth in wealth, population and power that any nation in any age has ever achieved. The nation said to its young and stalwart manhood, "Westward the star of empire takes its way." Follow the star, boys, and carry the flag with you. Cross the Alleghenies with it and dot the western prairies with homes. Bear it aloft over the Mississippi and the Missouri. Carry it beyond the Rockies and the Sierras and "dip its fringes in the western sea."

The land is yours—free to cultivate; the waters are yours—free to appropriate; so much of the forests as are necessary for use on the lands or in the mining are yours—free to hew; the coal and iron and lead and copper and silver and gold under the earth are all yours—free to dig for them. Uncle Sam is rich enough to give a farm to all his children who will till the soil, and a fortune in useful and precious minerals to all who will search for and find them.

In 1841 an act of Congress was passed giving the right of pre-emption to 160

acres of public land at \$1.25 per acre to any head of a family who was a citizen of the United States, or had declared his intention to become such, and who should inhabit and improve the same and erect a dwelling house thereon.

In 1852 the homestead law was passed against Democratic opposition in the Senate, and in 1891 the pre-emption law of 1841 was repealed, leaving the homestead law about the only law by which title to agricultural government lands could be acquired.

In 1866, mainly through the efforts of Senator Stewart of Nevada, the mineral land laws were enacted and these have remained without substantial changes to the present day.

In 1873 the law for the location of coal lands was passed. By act of Congress passed in February, 1897, oil lands rank as placer claims and should be located in the same manner, and the United States Supreme Court has decided that oil lands rank as placer claims (188 U. S. 584). Under the mining law of Congress a placer claim must not exceed twenty acres.

Since the repeal of the act of the California State Legislature of March, 1897, the validity of mining locations in this State is solely dependent—from February 3, 1900—upon a compliance with the laws of the United States and such valid local regulations as the miners themselves may have adopted in their respective districts (145 Cal. 18.)

In the past few years there has been evidenced a disposition at Washington to restrict the development of oil lands by the government withdrawing them from exploration and location. Taken in connection with the recent attempt of the government under Democratic guidance to take away from the States the control, and from individuals the right to acquire ownership, of water-power sites on navigable streams, it may be apprehended that the right to freely locate lodes and deposits of both the precious and useful metals may likewise be withdrawn and the burro of the prospector will then no longer traverse desert and mountain or his pick sound the music of "open sesame" against the rocks.

MASCULINE VAMPIRES.
 Some men are like box constrictors. They coil about others and, after crushing the life from them, they live upon the essence thus released. The woman vampire who takes money and strength from those she contacts is an innocent compared with the man who plunders all others for ideas. There are men who understand that most people have lived just enough to have learned a few things well from the two or three big experiences that have come into their lives, and the men who understand this take advantage of the fact and drink up the little wine that is in the cups of the others after their long fermentation. There are others who at a glance can recognize just how fine a pearl the oyster's pain has evolved, and they pick up the oyster, rob it and fling it aside without the slightest suspicion on the part of the bivalve, who may even think that he has been benefited by the process and regard it as a friendly operation.

A ROAMIN' SINGER.

BY EUGENE BROWN.

Of course it's in the air.
 Mary Garden, Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Ellen Beach Yaw and others of our highly-prized and high-priced warblers agree that the sparkling ozone of Southern California possesses qualities that are of immense advantage in tutoring the singing voice.

There is nothing like this side of Burgundy. Right here in the starlit slopes of the Hollywood hills can be established the future world's center of grand opera. All the thrush-throated dames of the concert stage declare that they can sing with more clarity, verve and expression in Los Angeles than any other spot on earth. There is more power, depth, altitude and volume to the California voice than can be found elsewhere. The sun-drenched domes of the massive Sierras inspire the lofty birdlike notes of the soprano, while the jeweled depths of the blue Pacific furnish the abysmal glory of the contralto organ. Between them on the measureless mesa is unlimited range for the baritone, the tenor robusto and the basso profundo popuderoso furioso. But in spite of all this I am having trouble in convincing my neighbors that I am a connoisseur. I had read the testimony of the experts and had myself noted that the mocking birds, the linnets and other of our feathered warblers twittered with unusual brilliance. Even my Minerva roosters have a cry that is vibrant with feeling and passion.

So I thought that anybody could sing in California. But when I tried it my friends manifested no enthusiasm whatever—in fact, they seemed to hold it in positive disfavor. I was deeply misunderstood. I was told that when I broke loose the other night on that Toreador thing Lena Joseph called out to the Cushings that I was beating up my family again. Even when I go out and lullaby my hens the neighbors look darkly at me and make sarcastic remarks about opening up a new boiler shop. But the poultry seemed to enjoy it and I have one flock of pullets that refuse to retire until I sit in their run and rip off a few staves of "They Look Like Chickens to Me."

When I told my wife about the birds being crazy to hear me sing she remarked that hens were crazy, anyhow, and never did have any sense. Yet I can recall the days—rather the nights—when my voice appeared to make a hit with human beings. It was when I used to go with the Arion quartette and Eph Thordyke's guitar down to serenade the Stockbridge girls. After we had seen Nellie home from Aunt Dinah's quilting party we'd merrily roll along o'er the deep blue sea. That seemed to be the 'programme every night, and we would hang over the Stockbridge fence and tell all about it in voices that were husky with emotion and weiss beer. Every now and then from out the shadow we would hear one of the Stockbridge girls whisper: "How lovely!" and then young Bonner would pull out his tremolo and give 'em "Darling, I Am Growing Old."

I have a sneaking idea that it all sounded like the wild man of Borneo gurgling his throat in a sawmill, but the Stockbridge girls never let on. I'll give them credit for being game. Later in life, when I essayed to serenade another fairer, I was not so well received. After I had exploded a few bars of "How Can I Bear to Leave Thee" I heard Mabel exclaim: "Why! somebody is singing out in front," and her brutal father replied: "Blasphemy! the poor devil is having a fit." But we rather grieved over the passing of the serenades. Outside of college towns it seems to be a waning pastime, although it was richly dowered with romance and interest. Nowadays if a callow swain should stand 'neath a Westlake window and essay to warble "On a Bank Two Roses Fair," he would be plucked by the cops for disturbing the peace. But if he rumbled through the street with a barrel organ on a wagon shrieking the notes of "She's My Baby" he could get away with it.

However, we are dwelling in hope. With the reputation that comes to from the testimony of the world's great artists that the air, the climate and the inspiration of California make for perfection of the singing voice, we shall presently be doing things.

Out our way we plan on forming the Orpheus Glee Club. We have two or three veterans of the Gossens Verein who dare not bellow in Dutch any more, and we also have two or three youngsters from the college whose voices are just hardening into manhood. These, with my own magnificent wheeze, ought to be able to make the welkin ring two or three times.

One trouble is that we do not know how to classify my singing voice. The tenors all agree that I was cut out for a tenor. Yet when I try to climb up on the tenor scale I am likely to crack open in the middle while if I go down in the baritone with the basses they say it sounds merely like the growl of a bear with a sore paw. When I say that this should make a magnificent baritone they say, "Yes, it should"—but shrug their shoulders.

So I guess I'll have to be a mezzo soprano.

But, whatever happens, the fact remains that here between the hills and the sea, with the champagne ozone flooding lung and brain, the human voice comes into its full majesty of its power.

RIPPLING RHYMES.

THE MORTGAGE.

You'd need white paper by the ton, the pen of Oppenheim or Dante, if you'd describe the grief of one who has a mortgage on his shanty. The mortgage is a grievous weight for workman to the stage under; it bends the back that once was straight, and makes the hair as gray as thunder. The tollers say, "To blithely roam the landscape o'er, I've long been wanting; I'll put a mortgage on my home, and buy a car, and do some jaunting." He puts the mortgage on his shack, and buys a motor with the money. "In fourteen months I'll pay it back," he says, "or it will be blamed funny." "Alas, an Old Man of the Sea he's placed upon his back and shoulder, and from the weight he won't be free till his assies creep beneath a boulder. The home that he viewed with pride—a pride that all the world indorses—will soon from his possession slide, while he is paying for dead horses. Debt is the worst and fiercest hell that ever inspired a smoking sonnet; 'twere better 'neath a bridge to dwell than in a hall with mortgage on it."

WALT MARON.
 From His Standpoint.
 [Detroit Free Press:] "I had a seventy-mile drive yesterday," she said, enthusiastically.
 "There ain't no such thing," retorted the golf player, grimly.

Pen Points: By the Sea.

The Czar evidently believes in horses while crossing a stream.

Abbe Rust may be an underdog, but we see nothing of any interest in part of filling any Chautauqua dome.

Novogeorgievsk has been taken, but now, Proskurov and Shidlu are all that remain.

Vic Murdock says the Bull Moose elect the President in 1916. That's what they did in 1912, and his name is Woodrow Wilson.

The North Atlantic is reported to be icebergs and it is hinted they are munitions of war to the allies.

The Los Angeles baseball team know how to sympathize with the mules. But, at that, the Russians are the best time around the bases.

Suppose the soldier boys in camp at Presidio are also learning how to handle mules. And they require a lot of mules if you should care to inquire.

Meanwhile the great European war did not produce a Lincoln, Grant, Lee or Sherman. The mold broken eternally by these heroic souls were cast?

A New York judge has decided to tomato to a fruit. So it is; it is a tomato properly prepared in the shape of a stew or old-fashioned catsup.

The famous Liberty Bell will be in Los Angeles in November. The Liberty will have a reception worthy of the spirit of liberty which it typifies.

Judging from the number of riding ing the name, the late Mr. Stinson must have made a number of rides possibly worked more hours than most.

In insisting that he will not, under circumstances, be a candidate for the identical nomination, Mr. Justice Hughes placed himself in a class of which he is only member.

Over one hundred thousand children the schools of Los Angeles among the beginning of the new school year estimate. How many candidates for the lot?

The income tax exemption is reduced from \$4000 to \$3000 for married and from \$3000 to \$2000 for single. The Democrats need the money, Mr. Woodrow!

A new calendar to divide the year into thirteen months is advocated by the American bishops. That is the plan for the bishops, but what is the man going to do "when do you get 'round?"

It is now claimed that the American torpedo was hurled in self-defense at a menace a merchant vessel must have seen was? Why didn't the Americans do something of its size?

The peace talk is growing. In an hour of going to press the only thing that have declined to make a separate peace with Germany include Russia, France, land, Japan and Italy. Beyond that, nothing appears to be all right.

Nine months until the next National Convention. And a lot of time on the international situation between the convention and the convention period. However, not likely that a "dark horse" in the case of a candidate not previously mentioned will win the prize.

Mr. Bryan says he hopes the Democratic National Committee will not make a bid for an issue in 1916. But what chance do in a case where the Democratic State take the anti-prohibition stand? he counsel the defeated Prohibitionists accept the decision of the majority and inate a ticket of their own and help the regular ticket?

Al Spalding, one of the leaders of the professional baseball in this country, is at San Diego. Remember the old Spalding and White of the Chicago team, Spalding afterward moved to Chicago, where he was a star over the days of Adrian Anson. Spalding, the commercial end of the baseball and rolled up a fortune selling bats and

THE MOON LOOKED DOWN.
 The moon looked down on the city. Down in the dead of night. And her face was pale with pity. For the things that met her sight.

Oh, city, where is thy splendor? Oh, city, where is thy pride? The beauty hallowed and tender That did in thy courts abide!

The grace of each wondrous creature Thy pines all glorious and rare. The joy of thy faithful people. Who dreamed that thy life should be there!

"Nation has risen against nation. Relentless and deadly my foe. For joy he has led destruction. Destruction and mourning and woe."

"He has left scarce one stone on another. My children within me are dead. The babe on the breast of his mother Is dyed with a horrible stain."

Oh, city destroyed and forsaken. Our souls for thy sorrows are dead. The heart in our bosom is shaken. At thought of so dreadful a fate!

The moon, sinking low in the sky. Has covered her face with a veil. And midnight in mercy has given The city of ruin a shroud.

MRS. J. D. H. R. Santa Monica.

Much

Novelty
 Although they range in price up prints, stripes, Ja widths 4 1/2 to 6 1/2, and ribbons

9c
 A sa mill rice and good

1453 P
 Being on the of our luck in per for so little. We

20c Whisky Glass
 25c Cafe Parfait
 25c Punch Glass

Saturday
 Special

50c Crystal Towel
 25c and 35c Cambr
 20c each; three for...

40c pound package
 35c Seamless Saus
 35c Seamless Saus
 35c Seamless Saus

75c Bad Vase, w
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper
 1.00 Salt and Pepper

vidently believes in sweeping across a stream.

may be an undesirable citizen, nothing of any intention on his any Chautauqua dates.

evak has been taken, but ak, Kiso, Meshchov, Manov and Shrida are all right in

ck says the Bull Moors will resident in 1916. That is just id in 1912, and his name is ason.

Atlantic is reported full of it is hinted they are carrying war to the allies. Hoch

angeles baseball team ought to sympathize with the Russians, the Russians are making the round the bases.

he soldier boys in camp at the also learning how to handle they require a lot of handi and care to inquire.

the great European war has a Lincoln, Grant, Lee or J. he mold broken eternally when souls were cast?

ork judge has decided that a fruit. So it is; it is a peach upared in the shape of a salad, fashioned catnap.

us Liberty Bell will be in Los November. The historic reception worthy of the brary which it typifies.

from the number of violins be- ing, the late Mr. Stradivari made a number of fiddles, he rked more hours than Edison.

ing that he will not, under any es, be a candidate for the Promotion, Mr. Justice Hughes self in a class of which he is the.

hundred thousand scholars in a of Los Angeles county wing of the new school year is the How many candidates for Pres lot?

ome tax exemption is to be a \$4000 to \$5000 for married a \$3000 to \$5000 for single crats need the money. "But

alendar to divide the year in months is advocated by South Jean Bishops. That is all right, but what is the ordinary to do "when de rest come

claimed that the Arabic as German submarine and that he as hurried in self-defense. What a merchant vessel must be to the? Why didn't the Arabic of its size?

ace talk is growing. Up to the going to press the only country declined to make a separate many include Russia, France, an and Italy. Beyond these ears to be all right.

months until the next Republi Convention. And a lot depend on international situation between convention period. However, it is that a "dark horse" in the candidate not previously mention the prize.

yan says he hopes the Democr Committee will not make pro issue in 1916. But what will case where the Democrats of the anti-prohibition side? Will the defeated prohibitionists the decision of the majority or ticket of their own and help delar ticket?

holding, one of the fathers of baseball in this country, is Diego. Remember the old basing and White of the Rocking am, Spalding afterward going of Adrian Anson? Spalding commercial end of the baseball ed up a fortune selling suppl

ME MOON LOOKED DOWN. he looked down on the city, in the dead of night. Face was pale with pity things that met her sight.

where is thy splendor? ty, where is thy pride? ty hallowed and tender lid in thy courts abide?

ce of each wondrous stepp, anes all glorious and vast, of thy faithful people, dreamed that thy life must

ith of thy commerce, the pown is and of hand and of loom? ere smitten to death in the made of my beauty a touch.

has risen against nation; less and deadly my foe; he has left desolation— tion and mourning and wa.

left scarce one stone on another idren within me are slain; on the breast of its mother with a horrible stain."

destroyed and forsaken, ale for thy sorrows shall bleed t in our bosom is shaken ight of so dreadful a deed.

o, sinking low in the heavens, vered her face with a cloud, night in mercy has given y of ruin a shroud.

MRS. J. D. H. BROWN Monica.

Much of September's Best News Comes From Coulter's Today

Novelty Ribbons, at Yard,
Although they are taken from stocks that range in price up to as high as 75c—warp prints, stripes, Jacquards and pretty plaids; widths 1/4 to 1/2 inches. We sell quantities for hair bows, sashes and ribbon novelty purposes.
(Ribbons: Main Floor)

—Home of Ostermoor Mattresses— —McCall Patterns—
Coulter Dry Goods Co.
(Founded in 1878.)
U. S. Postoffice Sub-Station. W. U. Telegraph Branch. American Express Branch.

Outsize Gauze Lisle Hose
25c Women's outsize gauze lisle stockings, with double heel and toe, in black only; a regular 50-cent number, is to be closed out at 25c
(Hosiery: Main Floor)

Sale of 25c, 35c, 50c Imported and American-Made Wash Goods at 9c yd.
A sale with a reason—to make room for new goods! These are our own good stocks of all-cotton, silk mixed, plain and fancy wash goods—full pieces, not mill ends—in figured voiles, Irish dimities, silk-mixed crepes de chine, colored poplins, plain and figured organdies, striped voiles, whipcord suitings, colored rice cloth, colored ratine, black and white checked suitings, colored lawns, flannelettes, wool finish challis, colored madras and pongee, colored marquisettes and crepes. Not a complete line of colors in any material—but the whole gamut of shades in the collection. Think of buying 25c, 35c and even 50c wash goods for so little as NINE CENTS A YARD!
(Wash Goods Section: Rear South Aisle)

1453 Pieces of Fine Etched Glassware at 1/2
Being on the spot when a manufacturer wanted to sell, is the explanation of our luck in securing these very dainty patterns in etched glassware to sell for so little. We mention a very few of the articles included, but you must see them to appreciate how delicate and pretty—and what values—they are!

20c Whisky Glasses . . . 10c	35c Sherbet Glasses . . . 17 1/2c	20c Grape Juice Glasses . . . 12 1/2c
25c Cafe Parfait Glasses . . . 12 1/2c	30c Sundae Glasses . . . 15c	30c Custard Cups . . . 15c
25c Punch Glasses . . . 12 1/2c	25c Sundae Glasses . . . 12 1/2c	25c Vases . . . 12 1/2c
	25c Custard Cups . . . 12 1/2c	25c Goblets . . . 12 1/2c
		25c Wine Glasses . . . 12 1/2c
		35c Cafe Parfait Glasses . . . 17 1/2c
		25c Oyster Cocktail Glasses . . . 12 1/2c
		25c Sauce Champagne Glasses . . . 12 1/2c
		\$1 Jam Jars . . . 50c
		\$1 Comports . . . 50c
		\$1.50 Sugar and Cream Sets . . . 75c
		50c Finger Bowls . . . 25c

(Cut Glass: South Aisle)

Newest Neckwear Is Inexpensive at Only 50c
This neckwear has just been unpacked; it represents the newest fashions, yet women will find each article a remarkable value, at fifty cents.
Included are splendid assortments of dress collars and sets, coat collars and sets, vestees, high standing effects, the popular Puritan collars, fichus and many other fall styles—on voile, organdie, net and the sheer materials.
Delicate touches of real hand embroidery; single and double hemstitching, cords, lace and net trimming, with many colored pieces, add to the variety to be found in this unusual good assortment at 50c
(Neckwear: Main Floor)

Handsome Fall Tailored Suits Here \$20 to \$30
You will notice the strong Russian tendency in fall suits in the heavy bands of fur on jackets and skirts, and in the picturesque and graceful blouses.
Simpler suits, in broadcloths, gabardines, wool poplins, have buttoned-high-in-the-neck effects, with box jackets.
So, whether you have decided upon a conservative model, or think you prefer a more fancy style, you may depend upon finding it in this well-assorted early fall showing, which embraces a price range from \$20.00, \$22.50, \$25.00 up to \$30.00.
(Garment Section: Second Floor)

Saturday Specials
\$1 nickel-plated Glass Shelves, 18 in., complete with nickel-plated brackets 50c
50c Crystal Towel Bars, 1/2 x 18 in., complete with nickel brackets 25c
25c and 35c Guaranteed Tooth Brushes, pure bristle, assorted colors, white bone or transparent, 10 each; three for 50c
40c pound package Sanitary Absorbent Cotton 30c
35c Seamless Sanitary Napkins; absorbent, hygienic, comfortable and economical, at three each for \$1.00
75c Bad Vases, with silver-plated base 50c
\$1.00 Salt and Pepper Shakers; nickel-plated, pearl tops; set 50c
\$1.50 Sterilum Picture Frames, 4 in. x 6 in., special 50c
\$1 three-bottle Castor Sets 50c
\$2.25 Casseroles; nickel-plated and fire-proof baker. . \$1.25

Late Summer Tailored Suits Now \$21.75 to \$50 for \$10.75 and \$15.75
A final drastic clearance of forty (only) late summer suits, which represent several months of good wear to those women who are fortunate enough to secure them at these ridiculously little prices.
In the group are fine navy serges and gabardines, poplins in tan, Copen., green tones; pongees in natural colors; white corduroys; white glove silks.
The values are, in the suits at \$10.75—\$21.75 to \$27.50.
And in those at \$15.75—from \$30 to \$50 each.
(Garment Section: Second Floor)

School Hose for Girls and Boys 25c, 35c and 3 Pairs for \$1.00
Mothers will be glad to know that we have a full line of the stockings best adapted to hard usage by husky young Americans at school.
Such makes as Black Cat, Clark's Make, at 25c and 35c a pair, and the Hole-proof—the hose that are guaranteed—at three pairs in a box for \$1—we can positively recommend as the best qualities obtainable.
And we have, too, hose for dress wear, for girls and boys.
(Hosiery: Main Floor)

School Dresses Reg. \$5 to \$11, Cut 1/4
Pretty ginghams in plaids, stripes; and a few linens in tan and blues; linens in blue—long waist and regular high belt; with a few Middy styles; now \$5 to \$11, reduced one-fourth.
Extra Values in Children's Coats at \$5
Zibelines in checks; and mixtures in green, red, navy, gray; belted and patch pockets; sizes 6 to 14.
Other coats in mixtures of all good colors, sizes 6 to 14, at \$7 to \$12.50 each.
(Children's Wear: Second Floor)

Summer Knitwear
Incomplete lines that must make way for the heavier weights which some people prefer during the fall and winter—
Union Suits—for women; low neck, no sleeves; knee; size 4 only; regularly \$1.25 and \$1.75; now 75c, 85c and \$1.00
Extra size Union Suits—for women; regularly \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75, now \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50
Women's Pants—cuff and lace knee; sizes 4 and 5; regularly 25c, now 3 for 50c
Regularly 50c, now . . . 3 for \$1
Reg. 75c and \$1, now 50c & 75c
Women's Lisle Tights—closed style; all sizes; regularly 50c, now 3 for \$1
Merode Silk and Cotton Vests—knee and ankle tights; regularly \$1 50c
Boys' Shirts and Drawers—regularly 50c 2 for 50c
Regularly 35c, now . . . 2 for 35c
Girls' Vests and Lace-trimmed Pants 2 for 25c
Light Weight Wool Vests—high neck, long sleeves; ankle pants; reg. 50c, 65c, 75c . . . 40c
(Knitwear: South Aisle)

Women's \$5 to \$7.50 Handbags \$3.85
A wealth of pretty styles to choose from—all the asked-for styles; some silk bags, and silk and leather combinations—all in new and popular shapes; special \$3.85
Hair Switches At Half
Wavy hair, in assorted lengths from 20 to 26 inches; all shades, including gray, to select from; values \$7.50 to \$15, on sale today at . . . Half
(Hair Goods: South Aisle)

Novelty Wool Coatings \$5
Although they are real \$8 qualities; 47 inches wide; in blue or brown and black, and in novelty effects.
52-inch Matelasse Coatings in rose, wistaria, green and wine; reg. \$6.50 \$4.50
52-inch Tapestry Coatings; regular \$5 values, at \$3.50
56-inch Heavy Woolen Coatings, plaid and check backs, or solid colors and checks on the right side. \$4
(Woolens: Broadway Annex)

Linen Values of the Truest Sort
Because linens are rising in price every day:
Table Linens 95c Yard
Heavy pure Irish damask, bleached, in fleur de lis, clover, spot, tulip, bluebell, ivy, poppy, scroll and other patterns 95c
Bath Room Sets
Bathroom Sets—Turkish bath mats, towels and wash cloths; seven pieces in the set (see some of them in a display window.) set \$3.45
New Arrivals in Hemstitched Tea Napkins and Cloths
Dozens of new designs at \$2.65 to \$6.00 a dozen for the tea napkins, and the cloths at \$1.25 to \$6.50 each; truly new designs of exceptional beauty.
(Linens: Rear South Aisle)

New Arrivals in Silk Velvets
Each express brings additions to a stock already wonderfully complete and satisfactory:
Silk Chiffon Velvets—40 inches wide, in evening shades and dark tones for street costumes, at \$4.00
The evening shades are ivory, ciel, pink, maize and helio; the dark colors are brown, wistaria, prune, gendarme, navy, Bois-de-Rose, currant, mole, gobelin, Copen, Labrador and black.
Paon Velvets—18 inches wide, in all colors, for trimmings, at . . . \$1.50
New Glace Taffetas—35 inches wide, and black taffetas in the same width, are buyable at only 85c
New Plaids—26 inches wide . . . 75c
(Silks: Broadway Annex)

\$2 and \$3 Oriental Laces \$1.50
Handsome Oriental Laces in cream and white, of the usual \$2 and \$3 quality, are being offered just now for, yard \$1.50
Silk Nets, in short lengths, are sacrificed to make room for new goods arriving; 42 inches wide; regularly \$2 a yard, now . . . \$1.00
Lace Edges—in white and cream, with net tops and Venise edge; 4 1/2 to 8 inches wide, are priced at 25c to \$1.00
(Laces: Main Floor)


New Knit Bathing Suits
Just placed in stock—a good, all-wool style, with trimmings and sailor collar at \$3.95.
And a fine, all-wool suit, with fiber silk trimmings, a sporting very popular at \$5.00
(Bathing Suits: Second Floor)
All \$2.25 and \$2.50 House Dresses Now \$1.95
At this price no dresses will be exchanged, and we must send out any on approval.
Sizes 34 to 50 are included—not every size in any style or color, but somewhere in the line; we wish to clear out all odd lines at once.
(House Dresses: Second Floor)
Coulter's—215-229 South Broadway

3/4 Size Blankets Reduced
We have too many of this particular size—which is just right for single or 3/4 beds—for hospitals, orphanages, institutions, school dormitories, sanitariums, etc. Included are white with blue or pink borders, grays and reds; sizes 56x76 to 60x90:

Were	Now	Were	Now
\$4.00	\$2.90	\$4.50	\$3.10
\$5.00	\$3.75	\$8.00	\$5.75
\$10.00	\$6.75	\$12.50	\$8.00
\$15.00	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$15.00

Single Bed Comforters
Of best cotton, best covering and best make; regularly \$2.25, special \$1.75
Single Bed Mattresses
Ostermoor, regularly \$13.20, Neverstretch, reg. \$15 . . \$10 now \$11.70 All mattresses guaranteed best
Coulter Special, regularly \$10, felt, now \$6.50
(Bedding: Rear South Aisle)

Clearance Felt Hats Worth to \$7.50 \$1
No woman needs to be told that felt hats will be much in demand this fall—if she has used her eyes or ears to any advantage at all. Fashion journals indicate their popularity again.
Now—we have a limited quantity of the best-liked that can be offered at this extremely low price.
Many are banded; the colors are white, sky, rose, pink, champagne, navy, red, brown, etc.—just the shades that will be most worn this fall.
Such shapes and styles sell readily up to \$7.50 each; we propose to close out every one by Saturday night, at . . . \$1.00
(Millinery: Main Floor)



Cities and Towns South of Tehachepi's Top—Los Angeles County News

AND GOATS CAUSE OF PITY.

Report Animals in Poor Shape.

Food and Water on Sea Trip Alleged.

Try to Enforce Rules of Union.

SPANISH ANCHORS

to have Laid at Cruces, on the

San Francisco.

United States

has recovered two

which have laid for over

at Cruces, on the

They are huge

fourteen-foot

at the general

the days of the

anchors who

the surprise

of all, as they

the village of

from the

other along

the trail, and

the United States

the Spanish

the sixteenth

the ship

the Pacific

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

the

KICKS SHERIFF, SLAPS JUDGE.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

SANTA ANA, Sept. 16.—E. E. Campbell has the distinction of having kicked Sheriff Jackson on the nose and of having slapped Superior Judge Thomas's face.

Thomas's face. Campbell is violently insane. As the Sheriff was taking the man to jail, Campbell fought hard and delivered a kick that left its mark on the Sheriff's face. Luckily for the Sheriff the man's foot was unshod.

In the courtroom, where Campbell was ordered committed to the asylum at Patton, Judge Thomas sat down near Campbell and began to ask him questions. Suddenly, Campbell struck the judge a sharp back-hand blow on the cheek.

detainer's wagon and cried, "no dead wagon for me yet awhile."

He then swooned, but became alert when an ambulance arrived to take him to the hospital. He refused not only to be taken to the hospital, but would not be assisted to his home, the address of which he would not give.

Hotel Vista del Arroyo, Pasadena.—(Advertisement.)

RAILWAY TICKET STOPS JUSTICE.

PROSECUTOR FAILS TO APPEAR BECAUSE CARFARE IS LACKING.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

LOS ANGELES HARBOR, Sept. 16.—With five arrests for violations of city ordinances and no deputy prosecutor in Judge Crawford's police court, members of the harbor police squad were in a quandary today because no complaints could be issued. The trouble all came because a misunderstanding over a Pacific Electric coupon ticket.

The Budget Committee of the City Council clipped off the salary for a deputy prosecutor for the harbor police court last week and City Prosecutor Williams agreed to send a deputy prosecutor to Los Angeles every morning to issue complaints, provided the police department would furnish transportation.

delivery of the ticket stopped the entire court machinery so far as prosecution under the city ordinances was concerned and all cases had to be continued until Monday morning or dismissed.

ROBBERY CHARGE.

Henry Carresse and Jimmy Gomez, charged with highway robbery by E. S. Bradish of Long Beach, were held by Judge Crawford to answer in Superior Court and he fixed their bail at \$10,000 each. Carresse is a prizefighter and Gomez is a well-known water-front character. Both men have been suspected by the police for some time.

FILES PECULIAR WRIT IN COURT.

ANGELENO GIRL WANTS CHILD WITHHELD FROM HER, SHE CHARGES.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

RIVERSIDE, Sept. 16.—Startling charges are made in a writ of habeas corpus filed in the Superior Court by Miss Alice Judd of Los Angeles. W. T. Covington and his wife, Margie Covington, of Los Angeles, it is alleged, are forcibly holding a child born to Miss Judd.

The writ alleges "that the petitioner, Leonard Alfred Judd, in the child of Alice Judd, who marries this child in his behalf; that said child is six months of age, and that W. T. Covington is the father."

It is said that Miss Judd was a domestic in the Covington home and that when the Covingtons went to Beaumont, in August, she was told they took the child with them, hoping that the mother would accompany them.

POSTOFFICE ROBBERY.

Automobile handbills broke into the Winville postoffice last night, cracked the safe and made away with \$250, besides a few small checks and some old coins, some of them rare and of considerable value. Sheriff Wilson made an investigation of the robbery this morning, but no clues have been discovered.

Coronado Agency—234 Spring st.—(Advertisement.)

WATTS HOUSES BURNED.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

WATTS, Sept. 16.—Fire here this morning totally destroyed two small cottages, one owned by Miss Eula Allen, the other by E. J. Kent, involving a loss of \$1800. The buildings were nearly insured. This is the second blaze this week, the first destroying two houses. The need of a fire department and a water system is apparent, say residents.

Redondo Beach.

NAVY SEA SWELLS KEEP BOATS ASHORE.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

REDONDO BEACH, Sept. 16.—Taking advantage of the weather to warn the beaches. This is also true for from two to three miles out, but fishermen say that from eight to fifteen miles from the coast the waves are too strong for the average small boat.

Many old-time fishermen say that the weather conditions presage heavy squalls, but that the early coming of the heavy seas will mean milder weather later in the winter.

The launching of the work marking the beginning of construction of the new municipal pier, which is scheduled for some time this month, will probably be about the time that the heavy autumn storms begin. The contractors and city officials say, however, that the work will go ahead, nevertheless. Unless the storms come with too great violence, the contractors say, they will begin the work within about ten days. Otherwise they will probably be granted an extension of time.

STRINGENT LAWS FOR JITNEY BUS.

HERMOSA BEACH PLANNING TO LEVY BIG LICENSES TO PROTECT.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

HERMOSA BEACH, Sept. 16.—Jitney-bus drivers running between this and other nearby beach cities will soon be required to pay heavy license fees and in addition will have to operate in accordance with strict ordinances. The Hermosa Beach Board of Trustees last night passed an ordinance which fixes the yearly license fee for jitney-buses at \$50, and greatly restricts the privileges of the drivers. Redondo Beach is considering advancing the yearly fee charged there from \$25 to \$50. This will make \$100 a year each driver will have to pay.

Under the new Hermosa Beach ordinance jitney-bus drivers will have first to pay up the \$50 in order to get their license. In addition they will have to give an indemnity bond of \$500 to cover injury to person or property. No one under the age of 18 years will be permitted to run a bus within the city limits. A record of the applicant for a license will be taken and this must be renewed at stated periods. Other information, such as the make of car to be driven, where it was purchased and from whom, is required. A record of the numbers of the cars will be kept by the City Clerk. Substitution of one car for another will be allowed for seven days, but after that a new license will have to be obtained.

All this information has to be sworn to before a notary public before filing with the City Clerk, who issues the license.

The drafting of the ordinance and its passage followed a petition presented to the board by five jitney-bus drivers. It is said here that the local drivers, who have been reaping rich returns between this city, Redondo Beach, Manhattan Beach and the surrounding country, objected to an invasion of their field on the part of drivers from Los Angeles, who do not care to comply with the ordinance. There is a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for three months in the City Jail is prescribed as punishment for violation of a number of the new ordinance will go into effect very soon.

AUTO SPEARS WALNUT TREE.

ALSO WHIRLS HORSE AND BUGGY AROUND ON THE SANTA ANA ROAD.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

SANTA ANA, Sept. 16.—After running a survey, an automobile driven by William Cheney jumped a concrete ditch and speared a walnut tree with its crank.

Cheney was driving east on First street where it crossed by E. Padias and Mrs. A. Cordell were struck, and buggy and horse were turned completely over. Cheney was hurled to the ground and without the man or woman being thrown out or hurt. Two wheels of the buggy were smashed.

Cheney sat in his seat until his machine came to a stop with the front against a walnut tree. The handle of the crank was stuck in the tree about three inches. Both front wheels of the auto were smashed.

Today Mrs. Cordell, a 36-year-old woman, was taken to the hospital with a compound fracture of the left arm. Cheney was charged with failing to properly turn to the left in attempting to pass the survey.

PERRIS SNAKE BITE.

Mystery surrounds the death of three horses in a pasture belonging to A. L. Porter of Placentia. The horses were owned by H. J. Carter of Yorba Linda. Judged from the carcasses, examined today, Sheriff Jackson thinks the animals died about three weeks ago. A strange feature of the case is that no other horses in the pasture were harmed, while all of Carter's horses died.

An examination of the carcasses revealed only one hole that might have been a bullet hole. Under-Sheriff Inman thinks the horses may have died of snake bite.

FIRST KERN SETTLER.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

BAKERSFIELD, Sept. 16.—David Carter, who located here fifty years ago, died yesterday after an illness of a year. He and his bride were the first white family to locate in Kern County, where they have lived here since. He crossed the plains as a boy in 1853, and through his cleverness and his understanding of the Indian tongue, an emigrant train of 160 members was saved. The boy heard the Indians discuss their plot to massacre the party of whites, there being 400 men. He was friendly with a chief and sought to change their plan. Failing in this, he secured a day's respite in his execution, and then he led the settlers through trail in the hills unknown to the Redskins, and their lives were saved.

FIREBUGS ARE BOYS.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

RANDSBURG, Sept. 16.—It has been found that the unusual number of fires set in this community lately is the work of immature boys, and local officers are in conference with Probation Officer Badger at Bakersfield as to the best disposition of the delinquents. According to Constable Lovett, two boys, one 13 and the other 10, are responsible for seven fires started in this mining town during the past month.

RAIN SCARES THE BEAN MEN.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

SANTA BARBARA, Sept. 16.—Rain is falling tonight. The precipitation amounts to merely a drizzle, but is sufficient to cause anxiety among the bean men, who are still optimistic and say unless the storm should become severe and hang on for a number of days damage cannot result.

In some sections quite a number of beans are already out in the field drying, but a hot sun would soon dry them out.

Forest Ranger Muzzell telephoned from the head of the Santa Ynez River that a drizzle fell there all day yesterday, and tonight the precipitation is quite heavy.



Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Seng. For thirty years readers of The Times, who celebrated their golden wedding at Glendale recently.

LOOP THE LOOP WITH AUTOMOBILE

SAN DIEGO MEN TURN OVER THREE TIMES, BUT ARE NOT INJURED.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 16.—J. H. McKie, C. W. Baker and C. W. Ernsting, business men here, were plunged into a hole in a vacant lot thirty feet deep this afternoon after the automobile in which they were riding turned over three times.

While the car was turning the men ducked into the bottom of the hole and clung there until it stopped. The car was stuck in the hole, and the men were not injured, although all were badly bruised.

The accident occurred close to the business section of the town in a vacant lot and the automobile crashed through a high wire fence as it served to make room for another machine. B. W. Harris, the driver of the second machine, was arrested for reckless driving.

Low rates for September at "Coronado Tent City."—(Advertisement.)

POMONA'S MAYOR MIXES PAINTS.

SHOWS THE GANG HOW IT'S DONE ON ORNAMENTAL STREET LIGHT POLES.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

POMONA, Sept. 16.—Because he didn't like the shade of paint a contractor's gang was using to paint the lamp posts in the new ornamental street-lighting system, Mayor Vandenberg painted the poles himself. The big paddle and remixed the paint to suit his own taste.

At an early hour the gang began painting the iron posts with a grade of sickly green paint about the shade of new peas. The Mayor sauntered down the street to inspect the job. When he saw the color he began to clasp his hair.

"We don't want grass green on those poles," he asserted. "We want deep bronze green."

The foreman said he had the grass green paint on hand else he would get it. The Mayor decided to mix it himself. He conducted a paint and paper business for fifteen years before he started to dip into politics. He seems able to dabble with paint quite as successfully as with municipal affairs.

HUMAN FLYWHEEL.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

POMONA, Sept. 16.—Transformed into a human flywheel by a swiftly revolving shafting on a grape grinder at the Hugues winery on East Fifth street, Juan Hughes, a 3-year-old child, was whirled around in mid-air today and battered nearly to death before the machinery could be stopped. The child's right leg was broken above the knee, and the left arm was fractured above the elbow. The boy was playing near the shafting and his clothing at the waist became entangled in the shafting.

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

Free from Benzene of Soda. Has just enough seasoning added to the delicate flavor of the fresh, ripe tomato to make it a real tomato relish. It is appetizing—pure—wholesome.

One of the 87

A. Greene & Son, Inc.

EXCLUSIVE LADIES' TAILOR

Fall and Winter Styles and Woolens.

745 South Broadway—Fifth Floor

JITNEY BUSES CAUSE STRIFE.

Long Beach Property Owners Engage in Dispute.

Long Beach.

1

72074
clothing
65; ha
eighth
ter-blo
tra, 60
A sug

[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONS[PART II]
Market.
US
ATIONSSTOCKS AND BONDS
IN SAN FRANCISCO.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—Following is today's

market:

U. S. Bonds—

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

U. S. 4% coupon—100%.

BANK CLEARINGS
FOR THE WEEK.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The

clearings in the United States for the week ending

September 10, as reported to the Federal Reserve

bank, aggregate \$2,883,856,000, against \$2,883,856,000

last week and \$1,874,558,000 in this week

previous to the week ending September 10, 1914.

The weekly average for the year 1914 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1913 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1912 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1911 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1910 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1909 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1908 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1907 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1906 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1905 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1904 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1903 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1902 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1901 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1900 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1899 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1898 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1897 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1896 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1895 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1894 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1893 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1892 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1891 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1890 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1889 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1888 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1887 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1886 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1885 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1884 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1883 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1882 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1881 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1880 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1879 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1878 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1877 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1876 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1875 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1874 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1873 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1872 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1871 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1870 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1869 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1868 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1867 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1866 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1865 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1864 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1863 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1862 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1861 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1860 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1859 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1858 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1857 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1856 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1855 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1854 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1853 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1852 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1851 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1850 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1849 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1848 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1847 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1846 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1845 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1844 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1843 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1842 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1841 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1840 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1839 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1838 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1837 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1836 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1835 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1834 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1833 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1832 was \$2,883,856,000.

The weekly average for the year 1831 was \$2,883,856,000.

OPTIMISM EXTENDS OVER
THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Brad-

street's tomorrow will say:

Trade trends continue upward.

Confidence as to the future is spreading,

and while holidays as well as

conservation in some quarters have

not allowed full rein to trade move-

ments of favorable factors, the

budget of favorable factors, the

trade has picked up. State fairs and

conventions at numerous cities have

brought in numerous buyers; retail

trade, though not quite uniform, has

been aided by the ending of the vaca-

tion season; sales of dry goods are

larger; remarkable crop yields are in-

dicated; rural districts, as well as

war-order centers, are in a position

to spend money; railway traffic is

heavier, notwithstanding that wheat is

lower than a year ago in getting to

market; records output of pig iron are

being absorbed at rising prices; skilled

labor is in smart call; steel continues

active on an advancing market; buy-

Public Service: City Hall, Courts.

At the Courthouse.

ESTATES AWAIT UNBORN CHILD.

PECULIAR OUTCOME OF FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT.

Properties of Late Leon Holmes, His Father and Mother, Are Killed Recently, Descend to Expected Infant—Valuation Placed at Ten Thousand Dollars.

An unborn child will be the sole heir to three estates, descending through the lamentable deaths of Frank Holmes, Sarah M. Holmes, his wife, and Leon Holmes, their son, to Betty M. Holmes, the widow and second wife of Leon Holmes.

Three petitions for letters of administration were filed by Mrs. Betty M. Holmes in the Probate Court yesterday. In the first, she asked for letters of administration on the estate of Frank Holmes, who died recently of an automobile accident. The assets consist of a \$1200 insurance policy upon the life of her son, Leon, and the distributive shares in the estates of Leon and Frank Holmes.

Father, mother and son were fatally injured in an automobile accident. Leon's former wife was Lillian Holmes, from whom he was divorced, the petitions state. Betty M. Holmes married Leon January 29, last, at Yuma, and she states she is now with child who will be the sole heir. The former spouse of Leon, it is stated, waived any claim, including maintenance and family allowance, for a consideration.

Frank L. Holmes owned, among other corporation stock, 24,000 shares of the Los Angeles Submarine Boat Company, 2000 shares of the Cane Engine Manufacturing Company and twenty shares of the Pacific Railway Telegraph Company, the value of all of which is regarded as doubtful. The estates for which letters of administration are petitioned are valued at \$10,000.

PROPERTY IN ESTATE

CONTESTS WILL PROBATING.

The question whether Edgar Huidrepper Mumford, whose will was filed for probate recently by Garfield R. Jones and James S. Bennett, had a one-half interest in the promissory note of R. A. Rowan & Co. for \$704,489.50, secured by a mortgage, or that he owned any property in this county, was raised by his widow, Mrs. Rose Skeel Mumford, who is contesting the probate of the will.

Mrs. Mumford is the sole legatee, she alleges, and contends that this court has no jurisdiction because her husband left no estate in this county. Mrs. Mumford, she states, had no interest in any note or mortgage. She denies that Jones and Bennett rendered any services to her husband in his lifetime, or that Walter H. Davis is qualified to act as administrator of his estate, which lies in the East.

The appointment of J. W. McKinley, who filed the contest, is asked by Mrs. Mumford, who holds that she is entitled to nominate a person for the office. Jones and Bennett alleged in their petition that they are creditors of Mr. Mumford, whose estate was bequeathed to Mrs. Mumford, a resident of Plainfield, N. J., for the use of herself and her children, Thomas J., Warren H., Elizabeth G. and Constance F. Mumford.

SEEKS PROBATION.

WOULD REPAY FORGED CHECK.

Walter M. Paul, accused of forging a check for \$500 on the account of Mrs. Louise K. Porter at the Commercial National Bank, using the name of C. W. Peterson, will be tried in the Juvenile Court, as he is only 17 years old. The youth was before Judge Reeve yesterday, who, in proof of his minority, transferred the case from the criminal court.

Walter is the son of parents living in Bloomington, Ill. He is a well-looking youth, fashionably attired. The Palm Beach suit he wore in the court was bought out of the proceeds of the forgery. He claims it is his first offense, that he knew he was doing wrong, but that if he is given another chance he will pay back all he spent of the \$500 he received at the bank.

The youth's downfall is believed to have been caused by his desire to be a moving-picture star. He left his home at Bloomington and went broke in Los Angeles. Meantime, he had been going the rounds of the studios, but he denies he intended using the money raised on the check to show the movie queens a good time.

Mrs. Porter was a friend of his family in Bloomington. He renewed his acquaintance with her at her residence on Halldale place, and once accompanied her to the Commercial Bank. When she was notified that her account had been overdrawn by reason of the forged check an investigation was made. Walter says when he was approached he told the officers he had drawn the check and signed the name of Peterson. The officers received back two-thirds of the sum. Attorney Theodore Church, who knew Walter's family in Bloomington, is representing him and will ask for probation.

BATTLE FOR PROPERTY.

HOUSE AND LOT AT STAKE.

A house and lot at No. 155 North Avenue Twenty-six, valued at \$4000, is being battled for in the Probate Court. The property is claimed by Howard and Jesse Baird, the latter a niece of Major Tiffany, who owned it under an agreement by which it was to become their own at his death for taking care of him and Mrs. Tiffany.

Mrs. Mary L. Sampson of this city, a daughter, and Charles D. Tiffany of Santa Ana, a son, are contesting the claim of the Bairds, contending that they did not take personal care of their parents.

The alleged agreement by which Major Tiffany and his wife were taken under the roof of the Bairds was made in October, 1912. December following Major Tiffany died. Mrs. Tiffany survived him until December, 1913.

Under his will the estate, valued at \$21,000, except the house and lot on Avenue Twenty-six, was bequeathed to the son and daughter, and has been distributed.

The Bairds contend that they lived up to the agreement. Mrs. Baird, it seems, had lived with her uncle for years previous to her marriage. The trial will be resumed on Thursday.

NOT FOUND BY JOB.

YOUTH SENT TO WHITTIER.

Edward De Hoog, who was committed to Whittier State Reform School yesterday, is an anomaly. For a youth of 16 he made a good choice of literature, but as the heroes seemed to fall in easy places, Edward believed, being a ward of the Juvenile Court, he should be led to a good job instead of looking for one. In short, he thought was apparently that he was entitled to a good job.

Before Judge Reeve yesterday he

claimed Whittier as an elementary school and later as a university. Hence, he desired to go to one and was rather obstinate about it. The court had his way about it, and it is Whittier for Edward.

Originally the youth was in the Juvenile Court charged with stealing \$100 from a bed manufacturer, his employer. He violated his probation by refusing to stick at the jobs provided for him.

INS AND OUTS.

ABOUT THE COURTS.

SAYS HE WAS SOBER. For being belated, struck and expelled from the Hippodrome Theater, he alleges, Simon B. Battery places his damages at \$5000. For being brutally beaten, expelled and handcuffed, further alleged, he asks \$5000. The suit filed yesterday through Attorney Willis O. Tyler alleges that Battery was not intoxicated, but conducted himself in an orderly manner.

LANDS GREAT TROUT. Judge Myers, who gets back on the bench on Monday, has returned from a fishing trip in Humboldt county. One of the many pleasant things about his trip is that he almost equaled the record for the largest trout caught with a fly. The trout he landed, a steelhead, weighed 13½ pounds, which was within two and one-half pounds of the record.

HE WANTS TO KNOW. Who is Saw's Wood? And if he left an estate of \$30,000,000, why would not some record be on file in the Probate Court, if the will was filed here? Chief Clerk Lichtenberger would like to help one William Bennett of Glenn Falls, N. Y., who wrote him he is one of Saw's Wood's heirs, and wants to know if he left a will in this county. But the probate records are bare of mention of the name of Saw's Wood.

DENIES HIM DECREE. Mrs. Muriel Barnes was in the divorce court yesterday and heard her husband, Edgar M. Barnes, tell how the divorce of the movies broke up his home. Four years ago, when he returned home, he said he found his attractive wife gone. Mrs. Barnes did not deny the imputation that she had left home. The court continued the case until Tuesday, as he did not consider the testimony as to desertion sufficient.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? Miss Linna L. Bliss of Cross Timbers, Hickory county, Mo., became the wife of Darius S. Coon of Pittsburg, Hickory county, Mo., November 22, 1896. After the lapse of a quarter of a century, during which three children were born, Mrs. Coon came into the divorce court yesterday and charged her husband with desertion. The decree was granted.

STILL MARRIED. Two days after she met him Mrs. Lola Field married Frank Field. Among other things she told the court in her divorce suit yesterday was that they had a fuss over lighting a match. She said he

wanted her to light it and she refused. The court found he had only the statement of the wife that her husband left her. Because the testimony was not sufficient, the decree was denied.

INCORPORATIONS. Sunland Mountain Home, incorporators John N. Napp, Alexander Fattie, Ralph P. Graham, Thomas J. Rader and Arthur P. Wells, capital stock \$50,000, subscribed \$50; Sea Products Company, incorporators Phil M. Swaffield, Gwendolyn M. Paterson and Pansy L. Hitt, capital stock \$25,000, subscribed \$5.

At the City Hall.

REFORM FARM IN CANYON.

CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSE TO JOIN FORCES.

Council Adopts Resolution Providing for Lease to County at Nominal Sum and the County will Provide Buildings and Equipment for Humanitarian Work.

Plans for a city and county detention farm were launched in the Council yesterday through a resolution introduced by Councilman Conwell, proposing to lease the city's farm in San Francisco Canyon to the county at \$1 a year. The Council proposes to ask the public service department to furnish water free to the farm and a tentative agreement has been reached whereby the county will maintain the institution for both city and county prisoners who are serving indeterminate sentences. In presenting the resolution, Councilman Conwell said that the Outlook Association, represented by Mrs. J. F. Scherke, president, and Mrs. Martin Bekins, should receive full credit for originating the plan.

The resolution adopted by the Council calls attention to the fact that the city has at present no suitable place for the detention of men who are under indeterminate sentence for misdemeanors. This condition results in many such men being sentenced time and again, without reformatory results.

The farm owned by the city consists of about 200 acres of tillable land, adjacent to the aqueduct, and adjoining government land. The resolution also cites that the farm has been inspected by the County Supervisors, who have signified their willingness to take over the farm, erect necessary buildings, supply the equipment and finance its operation.

"If the city and county can carry out the plans proposed in the resolution, we shall have marked an im-

portant step towards the consolidation of county and city interests," said Councilman Conwell. "The detention farm should be just as good from a business point of view as it is from a standpoint of humanitarianism."

FOR NEW ROADWAY.

PETITION FROM HARBOR. The Los Angeles Harbor Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to the City Council yesterday, asking for a direct roadway approach to the Terminal Island district.

The harbor business men, in urging early action in the construction of the road, say there is need for a road that will provide for truck service from the important commercial district to Wilmington and the boulevards coming to the business district of Los Angeles without imposing the expense and delay incident to using the ferry. The petition will go to the Harbor Committee and the Harbor Commission for investigation and recommendation.

Paving Contract Is Let.

The contract for paving and improving Pacific street and the west city boundary at Point Firmin, in the harbor district, was awarded by the Board of Public Works yesterday to the Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Company. The improvement will cost \$92,096.

Bidder Is In Bad.

Because Lawrence Skochelich failed to sign the contract for sewerage the Myra avenue district from Sunset boulevard to Fountain avenue, he was declared an "irresponsible bidder" by the Board of Public Works yesterday. The City Engineer reported that September 2 was the last day on which the contract could be signed. The contractor told the board that he did not know that a large bond would be required.

Trolley Wires Soon.

The Harbor Commission was notified by the Pacific Electric Railway yesterday that work will be started at once under the contract for electrifying the city railway lines at the harbor. An agreement has also been reached with the railway company that in figuring "cost plus 10 percent" the Pacific Electric will not include the expense of superintendence of the work. A petition asking the appointment of F. H. Gridley as port warden was received by the Harbor Commission and, there being no vacancy, the petition was filed.

Municipalograms.

The Council yesterday authorized the Board of Public Works to repair the First-street bridge, which, according to the City Engineer, needs about \$3000 worth of bracing to make it safe for ordinary traffic.

With a quorum of the Fire Commission in San Francisco and Chief Eley confined to his home by illness, there was no session of the Fire Commission yesterday.

The State Railroad Commission has informed the Harbor Commission that it will investigate soon the business methods and equipment of the steamship lines plying between the Municipal Harbor and Catalina Island.

Restricted.

IMPORT VALUES ARE DECREASED.

MEXICO LEADS IN VOLUME OF BUSINESS HERE.

Japan Comes Next, with China Third, but European Nations Show Large Reductions from Figures on Shipments for Corresponding Month Last Year.

The August statement of the collector of customs indicates a still further reduction in the value of imports from European countries, and especially those engaged in the great war, the total being but \$243,335, and exports but \$190,316.

Mexico leads in imports, with \$73,055; Japan comes next, with \$55,536; China, is third with \$25,262. Germany only furnishes \$410, France \$10,110 and England \$15,381, all being large reductions from the figures of July, and far below those of the corresponding month of 1914.

The decrease in the local foreign trade is indicated by the fact that in August, 1914, the imports from Australia and Belgium were \$2053 and \$45,243, respectively, and not a single dollar in the past month. France dropped from \$15,745 to \$10,110; Germany from \$41,415 to \$440; Turkey in Europe from \$1767 to nothing; England from \$33,293 to \$15,381; Scotland from \$11,369 to \$4403; Canada from \$22,423 to \$5098.

Only Mexico and Japan show increase in imports—Mexico from \$52,002 to \$73,055; Japan from \$40,230 to \$55,536.

In the matter of exports Canada dropped from \$37,923 to \$6337; the Canal Zone from \$123 to nothing. Mexico increased from \$70,221 to \$152,686; Brazil dropped from \$49,500, Japan from \$24,500 and Australia from \$350 to nothing. Hawaii increased from \$149 to \$13,295, and Chile jumped from nothing to \$15,000. In exports Mexico leads all countries, with \$152,686. Hawaii comes next, with \$14,395. Chile is third, with \$15,000.

The collections for the month aggregated \$31,855.21, which is a heavy drop from the figures in July. Of this amount Los Angeles contributed \$29,340.08; San Diego, \$2214.62; Calexico, \$171.19; Tia Juana, \$108.33; Tecate, \$42.25, and Andrade, \$8.74.

The imports into Los Angeles were valued at \$205,729; San Diego, \$15,907; Calexico, \$10,787; Tia Juana, \$11,252, and Tecate, \$1580. Of the exports Los Angeles had \$106,265; San Diego, \$8746; Calexico, \$64,356; Tia Juana, \$10,507, and Andrade, \$442.

The principal imports were tea, hides, fish and fish products, lumber, olive oil, cotton seed oil, nitrate of soda, earthenware and pig iron. The

value of goods free of duty was \$167,467; dutiable, \$75,868.

Principal imports from various countries: France, earthenware, gloves and olive oil; Germany, gloves and baskets; United Kingdom, liquors, tea, earthenware, steel bars and linens; Mexico, fish, hides and American goods returned; Japan, crab meat, tea, cabinet wood and earthenware; Italy, art works, olive oil and manufactures of marble; Canada, household effects.

The principal exports were chemicals, horns, automobile parts, steam passenger cars, wagons, cement, cotton goods, cartridges, rifles, mining machinery, stationary steam engines, harness, paint, malt liquors, sugar, lumber, mineral oils and oranges.

The principal exports to various countries were: Canada, oranges and fuel oil; Chile, crude mineral oil; Hawaii, fuel oil, gasoline, illuminating oil and distillate; Mexico, chemicals, steam passenger cars, wagons, cotton wearing apparel, cartridges, rifles, mining machinery, harness, malt liquors, sugar and lumber.

The shipments by the Panama Canal to Atlantic ports were as follows: Boston, \$48,605; New York, \$297,928; Philadelphia, \$31,104; total, \$377,637.

GUILTY OF SMUGGLING.

Scion of Well-known French Family Admits Charge and Must Pay Fine of Fifteen Hundred Dollars.

Frank Grand, a scion of one of the best-known French families in this city, charged with smuggling Chinese, changed his plea from not guilty to guilty in Judge Trippett's court yesterday. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 each in three cases, or \$1500 in all.

His sister, who is engaged as a teacher in the local public schools, tearfully testified in his behalf, and in passing sentence Judge Trippett, exonerated Grand from a promise that he would quit drinking and smoking cigarettes. The sister desired to pay the fine, but Grand insisted that she not do it; that he would rather go to jail; that she could not afford to pay so much money for him when she had accumulated it by the hardest of work.

Grand was employed by the American Hospital Association for some years as a solicitor, but fell into bad company. He testified that he had made his home with his mother, but the evidence in the hands of the government showed that he, under the name of Frank Marshall, had lived with a woman for months before his arrest.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

The W. S. Badger News Company, doing business at No. 711 South Hill street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The petition was filed by Grant Dunlap, who with W. S. Badger composed the corporation and withdrew the knowledge and consent of Badger. The debts of the concern amount to \$22,462.58, of which \$14,462.58 is unsecured. The assets consist of \$9500.46 due upon open accounts, \$5000 life insurance policy of Grant Dunlap, and \$6050 which is alleged to be exempt from execution.

SAD STORY OF FORCED WEDDING.

APPLICANT FOR DIVORCE RESULTS OF FIRST WORLD YESTERDAY.

The annulment complaint filed yesterday by Mrs. Mary Kinney against James Kinney is a pathetic story of an unloving marriage, a man of no character, her first divorce with a man of no character, and a marriage forced upon her by her father.

The episode which was cause for Mrs. Kinney's divorce was a pathetic story of an unloving marriage, a man of no character, her first divorce with a man of no character, and a marriage forced upon her by her father.

She accepted his invitation to a theater, and subsequently to a hotel, where he was taking her into the world. But the story was dreadful.

"I fear a narcotic was given me," she says. "I lost my will power and sense of reason." Mr. Kinney took her to a hotel, where he stayed, and after a night of desperate by her father and mother, she found them. They must be a marriage, and although under ordinary circumstances she would not have married the man, she complied. It was Mrs. Kinney's father who arranged the marriage.

Immediately after the marriage, Mrs. Kinney brought her to Los Angeles and she says she has never seen her husband. Now, through the trial, she wants the time to be broken. As a further complaint that her husband was addicted to the use of drugs.

GARMENT EXHIBIT.

Los Angeles Merchant Tailors Show the First in October.

The merchant tailors of Los Angeles are to give their annual garment exhibit about October 5. This was decided upon at a meeting of the newly-organized Los Angeles Merchant Tailors Association, held last evening in the home of the Sierra Madre Club.

The garment exhibit will be in the ballroom of the Alhambra, where the public will be able to see the latest in the eastern fashion show. Development of the tailoring to the minute will be set out for the public to see. The exhibit will be given as a season's fashions in men's apparel. It is expected that the exhibit will be a great success. Strictly hand-tailored garments and women will be shown. Other features will be shown later.

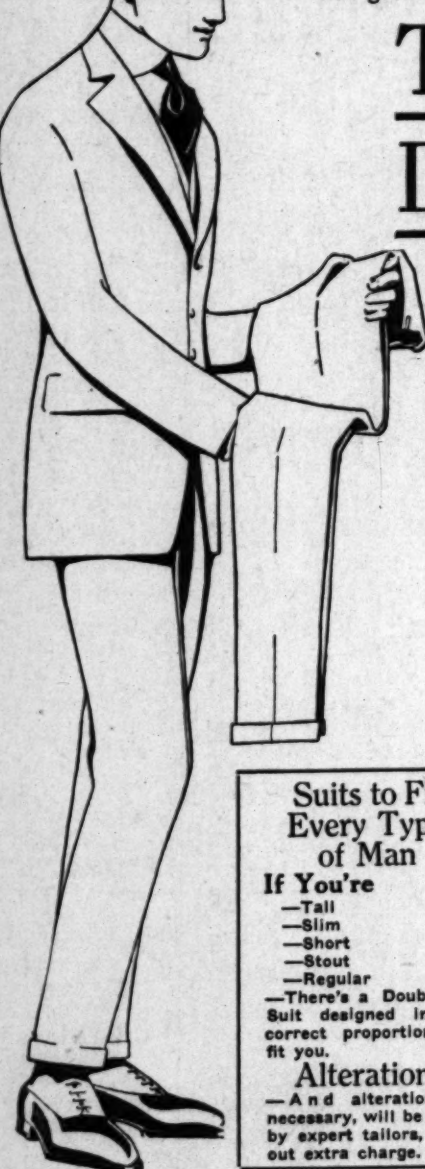
Hamburger's Men's Store

"DOUBLE-LIFE" SUITS \$16.50

One Coat, One Vest and Two Pairs of Trousers

—All sizes in the new autumn and winter styles for every type of man—it's our great Semi-Annual Sale!

—The Hamburger Guarantee—every Double-life Suit carries with it the Hamburger guarantee—a guarantee which means that the suit you buy will be replaced free of charge, if, after you have worn it, you have a reasonable cause to be displeased. Thousands of men are wearing Double-life Suits—wearing them because in every detail of fit, fabric, style and service they are the greatest money's worth \$16.50 can buy.



The Extra Pair of Trousers

Doubles the Life of the Suit

—Trousers are always fraying out at the bottoms or wearing off along the pocket-edges long before the coat or vest looks the least worn. Extra trousers double the wear of the weakest part of a suit—that's why thousands of men take advantage of Hamburger's Semi-Annual Sale of Double-life Suits.

Snappy Up-to-Date Suits

Styles for Men and Young Men

The snappiest styles for fall and winter from a prominent American manufacturing tailor who has put the style of a \$25 suit into these Double-life Suits at \$16.50

Twenty Different Patterns

Wool Suitings of Quality—Cold Water Shrank Before Cutting

—Worsteds, cassimeres, tweeds, serges and silk mixtures in the new checks, plaids, pencil and hairline stripes, novelty mixtures and plain shades

—The coats have hair-cloth fronts; the inside linen fronts were shrunk before being sewed in; all points of strain have been sewed with extra strength. They're suits that look better, wear better and hold their shape longer than suits you've paid \$25.00 for.

—Why pay more? Wear Hamburger Double-life Suits, \$16.50.

—one coat, one vest, two pairs of trousers.

Hamburger's Men's Store—Broadway Entrance—Main Floor

If You Live In the States of

- California
- New Mexico
- Arizona
- Utah
- Nevada

—Hamburger's will deliver your Double-life Suit by parcel post without extra charge.

Order by Mail or Telephone

—If you cannot come in person.

Phones: Home 10083 Bdw. 1108

If You Cannot Come, Shop By Mail

Double-Life Suits via Parcel Post

Fill in this Coupon, and mail today, to Hamburger's Los Angeles, Cal.

For which please send (how many?)

Mr. _____

Height _____

Chest Measure _____

Waist Measure _____

Length of Trousers _____

Length of Jacket _____

Weight _____

Age _____

Occupation _____

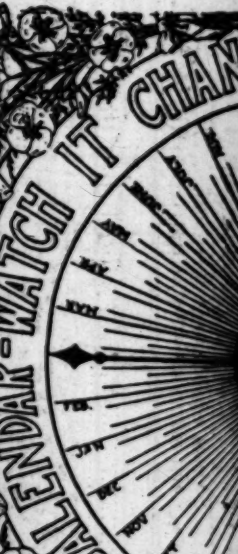
Address _____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____

Elegant Decorative Plants

Now that the summer vacation is over the home surroundings, both interior and exterior, become a matter for first consideration. One of the most important details is the refilling of jardinières, fern dishes etc., for the coming Autumn and Winter. With this in mind we direct you to our immense line of



CALENDAR-WATCH IT CHANGE

APRIL

SEPTEMBER 11, 1915.

shipping is headed for Davy Jones's locker. The Baltimore platform of 1912 had this catchy phrase: "We believe in fostering by constitutional regulation of commerce the growth of a merchant marine which shall develop and strengthen the commercial ties which bind us to our sister republics." Exactly what was meant by a constitutional regulation of commerce or how such action would stimulate the building and operation of American ships was not explained, but it would

[Saturday, September 11, 1915.

By Eugene Brown.

The expositions at San Diego and San Francisco drew away a great number of our own people, who while consoled by the opportunity of making money away from home, yet have their harps on the willows by the waters of

Being Good by Proxy.

By Eugene Brown.

IT HAS been sardonically spoken of many men that they have religion, but hold it in their wife's name. The inference is that the sterner sex wish to be in position to claim all the benefits of church and clergy and at the same time duck and dodge the obligations. When a man places title to his property in the name of his spouse he can qualify as a citizen and human being, but his bond isn't worth a pinch of desert dust.

We like to have reputation without responsibility.

We want to be good—by proxy.

We expect virtue in everybody else, but our own lapses are such tiny and inconsequential affairs that nobody should take notice of them.

There is a horrible story abroad that Old Man Skeezicks is paying the rent for that woman that moved here from Kansas City, and it makes you shudder every time you think of it. At his age, too! Isn't it the limit? But the circumstance that you yourself bunked the Widow Warren out of her little bungalow doesn't ruffle your conscience one little whimper. That was business, and business is different, you know. When people go into a business deal they know what to expect, and if they lose, why it's part of the game.

Other people's morals concern us mightily, but our own morals are indeed our own. We wish the strictest form of regulation for the conduct and affairs of others, but our own frailties are really virtues when you consider the circumstances.

So goes the argument or apology of self. The giving away of other people's money is a favorite form of doing good by proxy. The morning paper carries a sad story of the homes of hundreds of the poor being swept away by flood. "What is Andrew Pierpont Rockefeller doing?" you shout in frenzy. "This is a matter that this tightwad should relieve at once." The fact that the widow who supplies your breakfast table with fresh milk has had to wait two months for her pay doesn't disturb you any in the face of this fresh tragedy. You are very quick to give Wanamaker's millions to the suffering Belgians, but you are so dogged slow about settling with the boy who carries your paper that the kid talks about it in his sleep.

Parties have been formed whose chief propaganda is the spending of other people's money. It seems to be a popular pastime and may be carried on almost any-

where, although it is usually accompanied by a smear of hectic and inflamed conversation. A great deal of it is done over the end of a bar, but it is noteworthy that the man with the white apron will accept none of it for his wares.

It is easy to do good—with other people's money, but your own dollars are spent on self, and in most cases with a brutal disregard of the claims and desires of others.

In being good by proxy we are always concerned with the manners of those about us. We expect politeness and deference in others, but do we practice these social graces ourselves?

Not so you would notice it.

We pound acquaintances boisterously upon the back and yell orders at them in uproarious voice. We kick if the neighbor's children leave their own doorstep or talk above a whisper and yet our own may be running over the community like a bunch of wild Indians. You worry if the folk next door want to borrow your stepladder, yet you tap them for change every Friday when the iceman comes.

Our frailties are temperamental; other people's are malicious.

Most individuals create a standard of morals for other folk to live up to. Sometimes they fancy they adhere rather closely to it themselves, but if they do not—well, no harm is done, and, anyhow, it was unavoidable. It is a great relief to a man being run over by a locomotive to realize that the engineer didn't intend to do it.

In the business world the average man holds that everybody else should understand an agreement exactly as it appears to him. He cannot possibly be mistaken. The other may err, but if he does let him pay. Everybody else must be open, honest, above board. Of course, if this childlike candor enables us to skin them of their belongings it is unfortunate for them, but is business for us. Anyhow, we would make better use of the money than they possibly could.

We recall a man who was always a stickler for appearances. It was his boast that although not a prohibitionist he would never be seen in a saloon. Yet at nightfall he would pry the lid off baby's bank for a dime with which he would send his little boy to the corner for a pitcher of beer.

And at that he thought he was consistent.

This being good by proxy may indicate a rational disposition, but it is much like trying to break into heaven under false pretenses.

Curse of the Mongoose.

[London Chronicle:] Jamaica is among the countries which have learned that man cannot with impunity interfere with the balance of nature. To keep down the rats which did so much mischief in the sugar-cane fields, the mongoose was imported in 1872. He thrived, and did what was expected of him with regard to the rats. But he then passed on to the snakes, lizards, small birds, turtle eggs, domestic poultry and their eggs, and ground provisions, until it became at least doubtful whether he had not done more harm than good. And the scale in favor of harm was decidedly tipped by the portentous increase of ticks, which had previously been kept within bounds by some of the creatures which the mongoose set himself to slay.

When Soldiers Were Sold.

[Pall Mall Gazette:] The discovery made by The Echo de Paris that attempts are on foot in Switzerland to buy recruits for the Kaiser's forces, recalls the day when German princes used to swell their revenues by selling soldiers. The most successful of these royal traffickers in human flesh and blood was Frederick II, Elector of Hesse-Cassel, from whom 5000 troops were hired to fight against Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1745. Thirty years later 12,000 Hessians were sent to fight in America, the sum paid Frederick by the British government for their services being 4,400,000 pounds. This transaction inspired a masterpiece of corrosive invective—Mirabeau's "Avis aux Hessois."

The Salary Equation.

[Judge:] Manager: Can you sing up to high C?

Soubrette: No; but I can kick above the staff.

Manager: Name your terms.

[323]

shipping is headed for Davy Jones's locker.

The Baltimore platform of 1912 had this catchy phrase: "We believe in fostering by constitutional regulation of commerce the growth of a merchant marine which shall develop and strengthen the commercial ties which bind us to our sister republics."

Exactly what was meant by a constitutional regulation of commerce or how such action would stimulate the building and operation of American ships was not explained, but it would seem to a seaman up a tree, or a landsman in a lighthouse, that by essaying a bit of unconstitutional regulation the American merchant marine has been committed to the junk pile.

The repeal of about everything we have in the way of a marine code and a consideration of the regulations and policies of the most successful sea nations might help some, but it is feared that the wonderful opportunities offered for an American peace fleet amid the war embroilment of the old world can never be realized.

The flannel-mouthed agitators do not fully realize the crime they have committed against their country.

Instead of having the American tongue spoken on American ships we are having Japanese cooed to us on Japanese vessels. Another generation will not behold an American flag beyond the three mile limit except at the masthead of a war vessel.

This is what we get for entrusting the making of our marine code to Ebenezer Hicks, who won the whittling contest in Plunkard's feed barn. He never saw running water except when the creek was high, and it is usually so dry that the bullheads wear goggles to keep the dust out of their eyes.

Some day a serious administration may consult the men of the sea when making the laws of the sea. But we are afraid it will be too late.

Meanwhile when we want to go forth on the large and commodious ocean flanking us on the west we will have to first get the consent and service of the children of the Mikado.

Likewise we must be very careful not to affront our oriental friends else they will proceed to annex the Coast to their empire—something that their power and preparedness would make quite possible.

And all because a group of peanut proletarians prefer to play politics to patriotism.

Smoke Argues Fire.

THERE is a proverb, "Where there is much smoke there must be at least some fire." Of course the smudge and the caloric are often, perhaps generally, in inverse relation one to the other. But at the same time, without some smouldering embers of fire smoke is impossible.

There is a good deal of smudge at Washington just now centering around the White House and the Capitol and the departments. So far no conflagration has broken out, but the presence of the smoke argues more or less heat underneath it. This smoke is thickest around the Cabinet. A few weeks ago it was Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury and son-in-law to President Wilson, whose name was written in the smoke wreaths going up around the capital. More recently it was Secretary Redfield whose name appeared in the smudge caused by more or less heat underneath.

President Wilson is a patient man, slow to act, and these characteristics have undoubtedly kept his Cabinet intact during the eighteen months of his administration—intact with the exception of the break made by the resignation of Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State. But while the President is slow to act, patient and conservative, he is a shrewd politician for all that. He has good sense enough to benefit by experience. He knows his administration has gained in prestige and respect at home and abroad by the shunting of Bryan

Sea-going Politics.

THERE is bound to be friction and foolishness when land-lubbers attempt to make laws for sailors. Legislators from Indianapolis and other centers of political activity who never see water except as a chaser or in connection with the Saturday night bath forget that the ocean is a large gob of moisture which soaks the shores of other lands besides our own. The hay-makers of Oklahoma, who know no dampness save when it rains, are bum legislators when it comes to sorting over the needs of a world-wide navy. The corn-fed Solons of Nebraska, who never saw a schooner save when it was crossing the bar—in an Omaha saloon—make a sorry lot to administer the affairs of the Atlantic fleet. Still more ridiculous is the pretense of organized teamsters, molders and hod-carriers to prescribe the hours, pay and treatment of seafaring men who invade the waters of the four quarters of the globe. A law for the protection of mules pulling barges on the Welland Canal is one thing, and one to regulate the flight of ocean greyhounds from the Golden Gate to Suez is another. The statesmen and agitators referred to may be fully competent to act in one case, but distressingly inadequate in the other.



Political parties assemble in convention and pass resolutions urging the creation of a merchant marine and then the ivory-domed statesmen who break into legislative office assemble around a mahogany bar and ordain a set of enactments that make an American merchant marine as impossible as an ice plant in South Hades.

After a fire-brained administration at Sacramento had slopped the sons of the Mikado with the alien oil, the national government butts in and goes to the other extreme in an enactment that practically gives Japan absolute control of the Pacific Ocean. The railroads could not be interested in American ships, and as no other Americans could run the steamers profitably under the regulations secured by labor agitators, the Pacific Mail steamers passed under the Japanese flag.

The orientals may not be welcomed as citizens of California, but they can now retaliate. Unless the Americans are very good and polite they will not be allowed to ride on the Pacific Ocean. The American sailors who had employment on the trans-Pacific vessels have lost their jobs and Uncle Sam's mail is carried by a fleet that flies the pennant of the Mikado.

Instead of extending American shipping, the feather-brained legislators have practically put what little remained out of the business.

Unless America can offer a code of marine regulations and laws as advantageous as those of Great Britain to the shipbuilder and owner, this country will never have a great merchant marine.

Traders will fly the flag that represents most to them. In any event the regulations should be determined by an international admiralty court and no nation should go beyond the consensus of the trained naval thought of all nations. For the sake of a few foolish professional labor agitators American



LOS ANGELES TIMES

Babylon and will only take them down to play doleful ditties on them while away, but who will make them resound with hallelujahs and de deums when the opportunity comes to return.

made up for any sacrifice he made in the purchase price. The buyer gave his obligation to pay in three to six months, and the bill, being accepted by a local bank of good standing, was sent to London for collection, where the holder of the note sold it to a large advance, sometimes making as much as 2 per cent on the mere paper. This was often a sufficient profit on the transaction if he had sold the goods at cost.

the belligrent nations of Europe there are 20,000,000 men, the young, strong, robust, energetic, efficient and industrious of all the nations called away from pursuits of peace to battle. They have been away from industrial pursuits for more than thirteen months and may be away thirteen more—certainly likely to be away for many more months.

A sense of humor is an everlasting joy because it is the other fellow who is so amusing. Los Angeles takes pride in having furnished such a good bishop for Salt Lake, the City of the Saints. Monterey is to have a big motion picture plant. That proves that Monterey is in Southern California, and is a suburb of Los Angeles.

15th Year—New Series, Single Copies, 25 Cents. Volume VIII, No. 11. News Agency, 10 Cents. Published Dec. 2, 1912. Reinstated Jan. 6, 1913. Jan. 4, 1913, May 27, 1913, March 27, 1913. OFFICIAL SCORE AND ALBUM. Directed by the Department of California and the Great Northwest, the publication of their numerous national records and the publication of their numerous national records and the publication of their numerous national records.

The Throgs in California.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE EIGHT.)

are a few of the objects of virtu which the visitor to the exposition may enjoy.

The color and architecture, the landscape gardening, sculpture, mural decorations on the interiors and exteriors of the buildings have made the exposition as a whole the artistic achievement of the age.

The Zone, which is the amusement center, is full of joy, educational as well as frivolous, catering to the tastes of all ages and inclinations. The Panama Canal, which is a splendid and perfect-working model, according to scale, of the great waterway, is the most ambitious and most noteworthy concession on the Zone. It is the only concession in the history of the exposition which has ever received a grand prize from the Department of Liberal Arts.

The illumination at night has begun a new order in the process of lighting. In future there will be no glare in illumination features, as D'Arcy Ryan, the director of illumination, has achieved a perfect knowledge of indirect lighting by which the exposition grounds at night are turned into a veritable fairyland of light and color without the slightest glare or annoyance to the eyesight.

Throughout the exposition period the world's greatest men have come and are still coming to the exposition to give the public an opportunity of seeing and hearing them. All of America's great men have been there or are on their way.

Races, live stock events, including cattle, sheep, hog, horse and poultry shows, athletic meets, motor boat races, international cavalry tournaments, football championships, track meets and aviation meets are a part of a programme which will make this great world's exposition the gathering place of the nations until its close on December 4.

When a Fellow Makes a Stake.

I've been a working hard for years,
Just barely meetin' ends, it 'pears;
Been diggin', savin', fightin' hard—
It's quite a different thing, old pard,
When a fellow makes a stake.

You doff your dirty dentims blue,
And don a suit all clean and new;
And take your dear old wifey down,
And deck her with the best in town—
When a fellow makes a stake.

There's nothing damps your spirits now,
It's easy kept, that first love vow;
No aching limbs all tired and sore,
Those cruel words are heard no more—
When a fellow makes a stake.

It's easy to be always sweet,
And take the world, and all you meet,
With happy smiles and don't-care-air,
And go to church and join in prayer—
When a fellow makes a stake.

The world puts on a brighter hue,
And people bow and scrape to you;
It's "Mr. Blank" and "Mrs. Blank,"
As if you owned the England Bank—
When a fellow makes a stake.

Oh, yes, this world's a different place,
Since you have joined the moneyed race,
It shows the shallowness of life;
Decelt and greed, and pride and strife—
When a fellow makes a stake.

Weather Prevented England's Invasion.

[London Chronicle:] The weather was on our side of the channel in 1545, and every day, if you go to church, you thank God for it, possibly without remembering the occasion. A huge French fleet was making for England—the Isle of Wight. For a couple of months the wind restrained them, and gave Henry VIII time to gather some ships. Then the French fleet lay becalmed, on a windless sea; plague broke out—and the enemy retreated. Hence that rather mysterious antiphon of supplication then inserted in our prayer book: "Give peace in our time, O Lord, Because there is none other that fighteth for us; but only Thou, O God."

An Unconscious Hero.

[Punch:] First Tramp: You seem very 'appy abah! It. Wot's up?
Second Tramp (reading Mr. Asquith's Guildhall speech): 'Ere's me bin goin' wivout luxuries all this time, an' I've only jus' found out that I've bin 'elvin' the country to win this war.

Wiping Out an Epidemic.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIFTEEN.)

carefully and setting it upon a box, shelf or table—wherever there was room.

When he had a hundred of them thus arrayed and most of them "alarming" he had the camp on the qui vive and a stream of curious negro laborers filing cautiously in the direction of the tent. Bowers stepped outside and thus addressed them:

"Come along, boys, and have the time of your lives. You'll see more white faces here than you'll ever see again till this railroad gets through. You can look and listen and then take your pick—sellin' today at five plunks each. The only genuine Polton brand alarm clock, guaranteed to call you on time, point out the meal hours and cure the ague. Who speaks first?"

Nicknames of Presidents

- [Washington Post:] Father of His Country—George Washington.
The Colossus of Independence—John Adams.
The Sage of Monticello—Thomas Jefferson.
The Father of the Constitution—James Madison.
The Poor but Spotless President—James Monroe.
Old Hickory—Andrew Jackson.
The Old Man Eloquent—John Quincy Adams.
The Shrewd Statesman—Martin Van Buren.
Hero of Tippecanoe—William H. Harrison.
The First Accidental President—John Tyler.
Young Hickory—James K. Polk.
Old Rough and Ready—Zachary Taylor.
Second Accidental President—Millard Fillmore.
The Yankee President—Franklin Pierce.
The Bachelor President—James Buchanan.
Honest Abe—Abraham Lincoln.
The Independent President—Andrew Johnson.
The Silent President—Ulysses S. Grant.
The Policy President—Rutherford B. Hayes.
The Teacher President—James A. Garfield.
The Chesterfield of the White House—Chester A. Arthur.
The Man of Destiny—Grover Cleveland.
The Conservative President—Benjamin Harrison.
The Little Major—William McKinley.

Where Pigs Climb Trees.

[New York Sun.] Presumably the war-rus and the carpenter never did settle the discussion as to whether pigs had wings, and there are persons who seriously think it was a foolish theme for an argument. And yet is it any stranger than the undisputed fact that in Morocco pigs climb trees in search of nuts? Not only pigs, but goats, too. he puzzle is not Tin the pigs and the goats, however, they are of the common variety that we see in the back lots in our own communities. It is the tree that is strange. It is called the argan unt tree and it grows near Agadir. Usually it shoots out from a steep hillside. he trunk is broad and flat and almost horizontal, and so are the main branches, forming ample foothold for any animal which may be tempted by the olive shopped unts growing within easy reach of the main branches.

Valuable Chinese Coins.

[Philadelphia Record.] An American, who recently arrived in Peking from the far interior of China, had with him when he reached Peking a string of copper coins with holes through the center such as he had been using on his journey. he whole string, two feet in length, was deemed to be worth about 10 or 15 cents, for the coins were only the ordinary "cash" in current use in the province of Shenai, from which the traveler came; but upon examination by a member of the American legation who knows th Shinese language, it was found that some bore the marks of Emperors as far back as the year 284 A. D. On th string were "cash" representing every reign since the beginning of the Ching dynasty, many of the Ming dynasty, and even to dynasties tat preceded the latter.

A Summer Problem.

[Louisville Courier-Journal:] "A summer girl has endless troubles."
"What's the problem now?"
"How to look brown and tanned on the beach and alabaster while in the ballroom at night."

Some Facts About Limestone.

[United States Geological Survey Bulletin:]

A ton of absolutely pure limestone would burn to a little over half its weight of lime, or about 1120 pounds, which, counting eighty pounds to the bushel, would give fourteen bushels of lime to a ton. The weight of the burned product, however, generally averages more than this, owing to impurities in the limestone and also because in ordinary kilns the combustion is not complete enough to drive off all the carbon dioxide.

A cubic foot of limestone averages in weight from 145 to 175 pounds, which would make a ton of limestone contain from eleven to fourteen cubic feet.

A Safe Proposition.

[Canadian Courier:] Man With Paper: Here's a preacher in Syracuse, N. Y., declares that the time will come when there will be no liars in the world.

Pessimist: Well, the world is due to end sometime.

The following is a list of a few of the the park, which has an area of 161,697 acres, but the greater trees are gathered in thirteen groups of many acres each, where they grow close together.

The following is a list of a few of the principal trees, with their names, height and diameter:

Gen. Sherman tree, height, 279.9 feet; diameter, 36.5 feet.	Feet.
Abraham Lincoln, height, 270 feet; diameter, 31 feet.	
William McKinley, height, 291 feet; diameter, 28 feet.	
Muir Grove—Dalton, height, 292 feet; diameter, 27 feet.	
Garfield Grove—California, height, 260 feet; diameter, 30 feet.	
Gen. Grant Grove—Gen. Grant, height, 264 feet; diameter, 35 feet.	
George Washington, height, 255 feet; diameter, 29 feet.	

The Gen. Sherman tree was discovered by James Wolverton, a hunter and trapper, on August 7, 1879, at which time he named the tree in honor of Gen Sherman, under whom he had served during the war. The dimensions of this tree are as follows:

Height	279.9
Base circumference	102.8
Base diameter	32.7
Greatest diameter at base	36.5
Circumference 6 feet above ground	86
Diameter 6 feet above ground	27.4
Diameter 100 feet above ground	17.7

The general country is one of the most beautiful in America, abounding in splendid streams, noble valleys; striking ridges and towering mountains. Some of the best trout fishing in the world is found here. The park is the home of the celebrated golden trout, which is found nowhere else in such perfection of color.

These mountains and valleys form literally one of the most available pleasure spots on the continent. It is easily traveled and abounds in fine camping grounds. The water is drinkable in all the streams. Aside from the sequoias the largest, oldest, tallest and most valuable forest trees are found here. There are forests of pine, fir, cedar and many deciduous trees that are fairly royal. There are many shrubs, wild flowers, ferns and mosses of wonderful luxuriance and beauty. It is a park of birds.

In laying out the boundaries of Sequoia National Park some of the most superb of American scenic country was unaccountably omitted. Just to the north lies the wonderful valley of the Kings River with its spectacular canyon and picturesque mountains, while directly on the east, over the Great Western Divide, lies the valley of the Kings River, widely celebrated for its beauty. Mt. Whitney, on its east bank, is the loftiest mountain in the United States. These two districts, easily reached from the national park, are in effect, though not in administration and protection, a national park.

These two districts, easily reached from the national park, are in effect, though not in administration and protection, a national park.

These two districts, easily reached from the national park, are in effect, though not in administration and protection, a national park.

These two districts, easily reached from the national park, are in effect, though not in administration and protection, a national park.

These two districts, easily reached from the national park, are in effect, though not in administration and protection, a national park.

These two districts, easily reached from the national park, are in effect, though not in administration and protection, a national park.

These two districts, easily reached from the national park, are in effect, though not in administration and protection, a national park.

These two districts, easily reached from the national park, are in effect, though not in administration and protection, a national park.

These two districts, easily reached from the national park, are in effect, though not in administration and protection, a national park.

GIANT TREES OF SEQUOIA.

[National Parks Bulletin:] The Sequoia National Park is twenty-four years old, yet, east of the Rockies, it is scarcely known. Yellowstone and Yosemite are the only two names which the enormous majority of easterners think of when National Parks are mentioned. Nevertheless, Sequoia is, perhaps, in point of daily beauty, the superior of all.

It was dear to the heart of John Muir, Father of National Parks, and Chief Geographer R. B. Marshall, who knows them all as no other man knows them, having surveyed or traversed them in person, has declared in print that it possesses beauty as great as all others combined.

It is par excellence the camping-out park, as some day will be discovered.

Perhaps the most potent reason for its lack of celebrity is that this is the Big Tree Park, and the general public associates the Big Trees of California with Yosemite. The Mariposa Grove, within easy reach of the Yosemite Valley, contains several enormous sequoia trees. In fact the Yosemite National Park contains three groves of these giants, the two others being the Merced and Tuolumne Groves, which lie within easy reach to the northwest.

The Sequoia National Park, however, which lies many miles south of Yosemite, was created to preserve, for the use and pleasure of the people of the United States, by far the greatest groves of the oldest, the biggest, and the most remarkable trees living in this world. They number 1,166,000 Of these, 12,000 exceed 10 feet in diameter. The Gen. Sherman tree, most celebrated of all, is 279.9 feet high with a diameter of 36.5 feet. The Abraham Lincoln tree is 270 feet high with a diameter of 31 feet. The William McKinley tree is 291 feet high with a diameter of 28 feet.

The Gen. Grant National Park is usually mentioned with Sequoia because, though separated by six miles of mountain and forest, the two are practically the same national park. It contains only 2536 acres and was created only for the protection of the Gen. Grant tree, a monster sequoia 264 feet high and thirty-five feet in diameter. But Gen. Grant shares his domain with distinguished neighbors, notably the George Washington tree, which is only nine feet less in height and six feet less in diameter.

The sequoias are the oldest living things in this world. "They are the connecting link," writes Ellsworth Huntington, "between the ancient East and the modern West.

"Three thousand fence posts, sufficient to support a wire fence around 8000 or 9000 acres, have been made from one of these giants, and that was only the first step toward using its huge carcass. Six hundred and fifty thousand shingles, enough to cover the roofs of seventy or eighty houses, formed the second item of its product. Finally there still remained hundreds of cords of firewood which no one could use because of the prohibitive expense of hauling the wood out of the mountains. The upper one-third of the trunk and all the branches lie on the ground where they fell, not visibly rotting, for the wood is wonderfully enduring, but simply waiting until some foolish camper shall light a devastating fire.

"Huge as the sequoias are, their size is scarcely so wonderful as their age. A tree that has lived 500 years is still in its early youth; one that has rounded out 1000 summers and winters is only in full maturity; and old age, the three score years and ten of the sequoias, does not come for seventeen or eighteen centuries.

"How old the oldest trees may be is not yet certain, but I have counted the rings of seventy-nine that were over 2000 years of age, of three that were over 3000, and one that was 3150.

In the days of the Trojan War and of the exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt this oldest tree was a sturdy sapling, with stiff, prickly foliage like that of a cedar, but far more compressed. It was doubtless a graceful, shapely conical tree, twenty or thirty feet high, with dense horizontal branches, the lower ones of which swept the ground. Like the young trees of today, the ancient sequoia and the clump of trees of similar age which grew close to it must have been a charming adornment of the landscape. By the time of Marathon the trees had lost the hard, sharp lines of youth and were thoroughly mature. The lower branches had disappeared, up to a height of a hundred feet or more; the giant trunks were

By the time of Marathon the trees had lost the hard, sharp lines of youth and were thoroughly mature. The lower branches had disappeared, up to a height of a hundred feet or more; the giant trunks were

By the time of Marathon the trees had lost the hard, sharp lines of youth and were thoroughly mature. The lower branches had disappeared, up to a height of a hundred feet or more; the giant trunks were

By the time of Marathon the trees had lost the hard, sharp lines of youth and were thoroughly mature. The lower branches had disappeared, up to a height of a hundred feet or more; the giant trunks were

By the time of Marathon the trees had lost the hard, sharp lines of youth and were thoroughly mature. The lower branches had disappeared, up to a height of a hundred feet or more; the giant trunks were

By the time of Marathon the trees had lost the hard, sharp lines of youth and were thoroughly mature. The lower branches had disappeared, up to a height of a hundred feet or more; the giant trunks were

By the time of Marathon the trees had lost the hard, sharp lines of youth and were thoroughly mature. The lower branches had disappeared, up to a height of a hundred feet or more; the giant trunks were

By the time of Marathon the trees had lost the hard, sharp lines of youth and were thoroughly mature. The lower branches had disappeared, up to a height of a hundred feet or more; the giant trunks were

By the time of Marathon the trees had lost the hard, sharp lines of youth and were thoroughly mature. The lower branches had disappeared, up to a height of a hundred feet or more; the giant trunks were

THE GREAT NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
SWEETS.
of explanation that will make him memo-

Ground floor and three six-room ones on the
second story. The contract was let during the
first week of September for two flat build-
ings on Denver avenue, and plans are being
drawn for one on Vermont avenue near
Temple street.

State Board of Trade issued an announce-
ment saying that for buildings erected be-
tween the time of the fire and the time of
the publication of the pamphlet referred
to, the people of San Francisco had spent
\$112,000,000 in reconstructing the city. The

Comparable to Kingdom.
THE LOS ANGELES Chamber of Com-
merce, taking advantage of the occa-
sion of the two expositions in the State,
with the usual far-reaching policy published in
the spring a pamphlet on Los Angeles city
and county. The book opens with an intro-

California, Land of the Sun, by the Western Sea.

Saturday, September 11, 1915.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.



THE EAGLE TRIBE, like all other dumb beasts or members of the lower creation, is, so far as you humans know, a godless family. The best the Eagle could do in religion would be to follow the Darwinian creed and be an agnostic.

The word agnostic is very much misunderstood. Many of you humans, claiming high intelligence and posing as high-brows, confound agnosticism with atheism. They are just as far apart as the poles, and then some more; yes, as far as the earth is from heaven. The agnostic is one who simply declares that he knows nothing about religion, and strictly speaking he is exactly right. There is no such thing as knowledge about religion; it is a matter of faith, as one of the greatest religion teachers that ever walked the earth, the apostle Paul, taught 2000 years ago, and as St. Paul's Master taught His disciples, only in less definite, systematized form.

This being so, religious intolerance has always been a non-understandable thing to your Eagle. Why people should quarrel, actually fight and go to war about matters of pure opinion, is utterly beyond the comprehension of the Eagle. Yet if there is any hatred more bitter, radical and deadly than the odium theologium that particular form of spleen has escaped the eye of the Eagle. You know that many of the most bitter wars ever fought upon this earth were religious wars, and the enmity of the belligerents in such a case is simply implacable. The Eagle has perched upon the ridge-pole of many museums in many large cities in Europe, and his eyes have been blinded with tears as he has contemplated the instruments of torture used by the followers of one religious creed upon those

who differed from them. There is a picture in the museum at Brussels called "The Forbidden Reading." The picture is this: An old man, away in the four score years, with dim eyes and wrinkled face, long gray beard, sits wrapped in thought as a beautiful young girl reads in subdued voice from the Scriptures. The time the picture represents was when Spain dominated The Netherlands and the terrible Duke of Alva was viceroy of the Spanish King. Now, there are many readers of these words who, when they get thus far, will be shaking their heads in a direful way and saying to themselves, "The Duke of Alva's church was always a persecutor, and was the only persecutor in religion." That is shortsighted and vain. Religious persecution is as old as religious creeds, as old as mankind. Did not the Puritans have to leave England because the English church treated them harshly, and largely because the English government would not let the Puritans treat one another harshly? When they came to New England the history of Roger Williams shows the spirit of religious intolerance just as narrow and as bitter as that shown by the Duke of Alva.

The Eagle is proud to be of the present generation, and particularly proud to be an American Eagle. America first taught the world the sweetness and beauty of religious toleration. The Constitution forbids Congress to enact any law interfering with the religious practice of any person. Every one is to be free to worship God after the dictates of his own conscience. That was the first proclamation of religious toleration the Eagle has ever read in any page of any history. Like many other American ideals, it has been very fruitful. The seed then cast into the ground sprang up and bore fruit, the seeds of it have spread over most of the civilized world today.

The Eagle was pained the other day to read of a young woman, a member of the National Educational Association of America, who aspired to be head of that institution, and being defeated charged her non-success to religious prejudice and intolerance. Lacking proof of the substantial merits of the case in facts, the Eagle dares to hope that it was only disappointment in the mind of the young woman that inspired the

charge. It would be incomprehensible and lamentable, in the Eagle's eye, if the charge were true. He is thinking of the vast influence exercised over the rising generation by the school teachers of today. And if the charges are well founded it augurs very badly for peace in the school systems of the country. It is very difficult for any ambitious person, man or woman, educator or politician, to see clearly that he or she has been justly beaten in a fight. It is always so comfortable to hug the flattering unaction to our soul to think there was some malevolent, crooked work done in bringing about our defeat.

The Eagle is daring to hope thus and to express his hope from two facts of very recent occurrence here in the city of Los Angeles. The Eagle is proud with an inordinate pride of his time, his State and his city as his eye glances over the two events in mind here and as he contemplates the significance of them. They came, one right on the heels of the other.

One was when Father Glass was elevated to the episcopate in the Roman Catholic church and a banquet was tendered to him. In reporting the event The Times' representative recorded the remark that not one-tenth of the 200 persons at the banquet were of the same faith as the guest of honor, said the same creed or worshiped at the same altar. Yet the eulogies pronounced upon the departing ecclesiastic coming from the mouths of Protestants, Jews, agnostics and all sorts of religious and irreligious views were as warm as they could be.

The Eagle thinks it is worth while to live in a time, in a country, in a State, where such an event could take place and be recorded in a great newspaper with universal admiration by all its readers who have spoken of it, and with acquiescence by the 500,000 persons who peruse its columns day by day. This is the spirit of the Christian religion in its essence and purity. Did not the founder of that faith speak in tones of sympathy to the wretched Magdalen whom the priests would stone to death? Did He not give her absolution for the past on condition that she would sin no more? And did not the greatest follower of Jesus of Nazareth, the apostle Paul, condemn in severe terms all narrowness in religion? Did he not say it was

wrong to be sectarian? You remember the words: "Some are of Paul, some of Cephas, some of Apollos and some of Christ." Remember what the apostle says? "One plant, another watereth, but it is God that giveth the increase." Did he not say on another occasion that no matter how Christ was preached, that he was preached was a great gain to the world and ought to silence all caviling criticism? There is the spirit of the broad-minded tolerance, and this is a blessed age, America a blessed country, California a blessed State and Los Angeles the most blessed city in the country, because this spirit prevails among our people.

The second event the Eagle wishes to call attention to took place in the jubilee celebration of the St. Paul's parish in the Episcopal church in this city when the Bishop of California, speaking from the pulpit to a large congregation, referred to the religious liberty, the broad-minded tolerance in religion that marks our day as one of the happiest characteristics of our time and country. He referred particularly and pointedly to the amicable, friendly, brotherly relations existing here between the two bishops presiding over two great communions, Bishop Johnson of the Episcopal church and Bishop Conaty of the Roman Catholic faith.

Of course the old persecutors used to say that their intolerance was an exhibition of zeal and earnestness for the faith. It was nothing of the kind. It was zeal for their own opinions, springing from an offense that any one should dare to differ from them. It was simply dense, pig-headed, selfish conceit in their own views. There is more real earnest faith, more real spiritual zeal in the world today than in the days when the Duke of Alva ruled The Netherlands or when Roger Williams was driven out of Massachusetts.

The Eagle thinks that things are now as they should be, and screams aloud for religious toleration.

Yours,

The Eagle
MS. MARK



SILENCE may be golden but Bernard Shaw makes his gold with noise. His heroes and heroines always make incredibly long speeches about the philosophy of life—and incidentally most of them are semibarbarians.

And realism is an essential of drama, but Shaw has made drama out of unreal situations, unreal people. He has shown people as they would often like to act and talk but never do. And he has talked us into accepting them and him.

In "Pygmalion," there are only two well-bred people, the housekeeper and the mother, both women. The former is content to work for and idolize a frightful boor of a man, and the latter bred him.

The cream of the joke really lies in the idea that a boor like Higgins and a smooth imbecile like Pickering could teach a gutter-snipe manners and gentle speech.

It recalls the pitiful efforts of vulgar parents to instill manners into their young. One sees it every day. Mamma with her arms sprawling over the table, papa shoveling food down his throat like a hog, adjuring Willie not to wipe his fork in his hair. Alas, poor Willie!

...

The Listening Female.

BUT SHAW insists that the average woman is dangerous and powerful. And as so many of his heroines are enchanted listeners, in that case he is probably right.

The listening woman is always dangerous

But thank heaven, there are few of them about. They exist chiefly in Shaw plays. Or else they are stenographers. That is one reason why so many men fall for their stenographer's charms. The stenographer makes a virtue of necessity. She has to listen to the boss, forgetting this, discovers how clever and sympathetic she is. When wives get fussy about their husband's stenographers they know what they are up against. A good listener needs no other charms in a man's eyes—he endows her with all the rest himself.

As a talkative widow frankly assured me, she was very careful not to introduce Susie to her pet young man. For Susie had listening down to a fine art—that Desdemona look of enthralled interest in her eyes, you know, and that kind of a rival was the one kind our talkative widow was afraid of.

...

Know Thyself.

AND DIRECTLY we feel a yearning to talk about ourselves, our hopes, our fears, we are weak and tractable. It is a sure sign. Brother, when you find yourself expanding conversationally to the young woman, and she shows a disposition to listen amiably, it is a dangerous symptom.

We notice it ourselves. As sure as a young woman is interested in us, considers us with a certain amount of admiration, she invariably starts in to tell us the story of her life. We may feel bored but we can also safely flatter ourselves that she has cast a favorable eye upon us.

"But how do you know he is interested in you?" asks mamma, when daughter makes a tentative confidence.

"Oh, he talked about himself the whole time," answers daughter artlessly—and mamma nods understandingly and puts him through Bradstreet.

...

The National Anthem.

A GENTLEMAN has been writing to The Times urging that we decline to stand up and otherwise show our sentimental respect, when the band plays the "Star Spangled Banner." He sees no reason why any old bandmaster should bring us to our

feet as the fancy takes him, and resents what he considers an imposition. He adds that Americans hate being ordered about and that they won't stand for it anyway.

But he is wrong. Americans love being ordered about, love doing things in droves, love joining societies and clubs and guilds, love being labeled and drilled and organized. And since we also love hopping up and down and fussing about, we ought to be only too glad to have a legitimate opportunity for hopping to good purpose.

And it is a good thing to stand up and take off our hats for the "Star Spangled Banner." It is just such small ceremonials that make things real. Religion depends upon its ceremonials for its hold on the people. The most devout religions are those of the Momam-medans and the Roman Catholics, both of which lay great stress on ceremony and ritual. We do not find it irksome to stand up in the presence of a standing woman, we do not find it irksome to rise to open a door for her or to get her a seat, to raise our hats, and perform numerous small exercises. When we do, it is pretty evident that we don't think much of the woman. It is only so long as she can exact such small ceremonials from us that she holds our respect.

Nothing brings home the Briton's love of his country to the foreigner quite so much as his readiness to stand and remove his hat directly the band strikes up "God Save the King." He does it naturally, reverently, and would feel that he had been guilty of treason if he remained seated. No theater in England closes without the strains of the national anthem, and no audience forgets to pay it a proper measure of respect. It is just an outward and visible sign of inward abiding respect, and in this country such a ceremony would do much to impress the alien in our midst whom we expect to become a good citizen; our own recognition of the inner meaning of our national anthem. A small thing perhaps, but a potent factor in impressing the foreigner—and ourselves—that we respect ourselves and our country.

"But did you never praise her, never tell her that you were proud of her achievements?" asked Higgins' mother in Shaw's "Pygmalion."

"Of course not, she knew all that,"

snapped Higgins—and then he was surprised that Eliza felt hurt and neglected.

...

Insuring Other People's Lives.

A RECENT case before the courts threw considerable light upon the penchant some people have for speculating in other people's lives. One woman held life insurances on her parents, her children, her mother-in-law, her brothers and several friends. Of course that sort of thing is illegal, unless a legitimate interest can be proved, but it seems to be a flourishing business nevertheless.

But hope delayed maketh the heart sick and after the insurer has kept the premiums paid up to pretty well the amount they would gain from the insurance company, they see their profit melting away and call the law to free them from their investment, claiming their premiums back on all sorts of ingenious defenses.

Rather a rotten business, but we are assured that it is much more prevalent than we have an idea of. There must be a tremendous temptation to assist fate at times, and in any case, when relatives form the chief investment on these lines, it must be rather exasperating to have them politely inform us that they are "quite well, thank you."

One recalls that scandalous "comic" song that had such a vogue a while back wherein an irritated hubby sang that he was stony broke with a wad of dough staring him in the face!

Some of the stories of the "sweepstakes" in the trenches are equally disturbing. The name of each man in the regiment going into action is put into a hat and every man puts up a franc. The money is divided between all those who drew the name of a man who is still alive or unwounded at the end of the day! A soldier can spite a chap holding his name by deliberately courting the attentions of a bullet. On the other hand, it tends to make them tenderly considerate of each others lives and urgent admonitions to "take care!" are not necessarily disinterested.

In the autobiography entitled, "Grace John Bunyan, Hypochondriac," very reasonable prices are now made in delightful styles and at the utmost value as a saver of steps. They



be of the most virulent type. But if for some reason, such as the "lowering of the vitality" of the individual so that the number of his white corpuscles is depleted, or are not sufficiently active, the germs gain a foothold, multiply and produce disease. If the white corpuscles were sufficiently numerous and active, therefore, there could

"Place a drop of blood beneath a power-plant reading, as follows: blood in 'Good Health,' which makes later-Instruction of Battle Creek, gives some of the celebrated H. J. H. KELLOGG, the celebrated How the Blood Cells Grow.

The Human Body—Its Care, Use and Abuse.

"Home, Sweet Home"

For Wife and Mother.
For Daughter and Maid.

RUGS AND CARPETS.

To Make Old Ones New.
[Ladies' World:] Rugs may need new fringes or binding, and carpets too worn to be used again may be sent away and woven into good rugs for halls or bedrooms. If the edges of carpets are badly worn, bind them with a narrow carpet binding before tacking down. Did you ever try grating a raw potato over your carpet and then sweeping it up with a clean broom? It is marvelous how clean and bright this will make your carpet.

Electrically Heated Carpet.
A carpet that keeps warm by itself is the latest home comfort. This magic carpet is like a living thing, and at the will of the owner becomes as hot as toast or just pleasantly warm. "Carpet, be hot; this room is very cold!" will be the command of the householder. And with no more than a movement of the hand the carpet will become so hot that it suffuses a genial warmth throughout the room.

Radiators and fires are rendered mockeries by this carpet. The inventors have produced a lasting carpet material, in which a woven heating element is enclosed in a watertight insulating envelope. The electrical heat is, of course, produced in the usual way, by a series of iron wires woven into the carpet. By touching a switch on the wall the carpet becomes warm in a few seconds.

CARE OF CLOTHING.

Freshening Ribbons.
[Washington Star:] Ribbons and silks can usually be made to look fresher if they are washed in soapy water, dried and ironed. If they are desired stiff they should be ironed while wet. If they are to be soft they must first be dried, and any wrinkles which refuse to iron out without water can be moistened with a sponge wrung dry.

Tint Old Silk Blouse.
When a white silk or crepe de chine blouse becomes yellow after much washing it can be tinted so that it will look like new. Buy a bottle of red or green ink, or any color that is desired, and pour it into the rinse water and dip the waist into it. A portion of a bottle of red ink will keep the color in a flesh tinted garment or will give a yellowed waist a delicate pink color. Every time the waist is washed it should receive the same treatment. It is such an easy thing to do and quite a few new garments may be added to your wardrobe by using the dingy old waists.

THE DINING ROOM.

Caution the Maid.
[St. Paul Pioneer Press:] One of the first things to impress upon the new maid is the necessity for extreme care in the matter of the handsome dining-room table. Let a hot platter or vegetable dish be placed but once on the table without sufficient protection between dish and polished table top and there is a disfiguring white mark on the wood which no amount of rubbing will efface. Carelessness in this respect should be very severely censured and warning should be given before carelessness becomes possible.

Felt or Asbestos Cover.
The felt or asbestos table cover, which goes under the ordinary tablecloth, will, if very thick, protect the polished table top from injury, but most of these accidents occur when luncheon doilies or breakfast squares take the place of the regulation tablecloth. One housekeeper has devised an excellent way to protect her mahogany table without spoiling the looks of her dainty luncheon and tea arrangements. She has made service doilies for use under the hot dishes that are served at table, doilies only a trifle larger than the covered dishes which stand on them and matching exactly the set of plate and tumbler doilies with which the table is set. The service doilies, however, are made double, that is

two circles or oblongs of linen are cut and attached together under the lace trimming or hand scalloping which hedges the doily, or hand scalloping which edges the doily, with snap fasteners about two inches apart, and when the doily comes fresh from the laundress a circle or oblong of asbestos is slipped inside and the snaps are fastened. Similar doilies protect the table top under coffee or chocolate cups.

ABOUT BABY'S BATH.

Have All Things at Hand.
[New York Evening Telegram:] One way to make the baby's bath less trying is to have a little basket carefully filled with everything needed. This relieves you of the strain of having to remember each article and also of the embarrassment of finding, for instance, just as you begin to wash the baby that you have no soap. Here is what the baby basket should contain:

- A box of talcum powder, or rice powder.
- A jar of white vaseline.
- A cake of pure castile soap.
- A box of absorbent cotton.
- Safety pins—three different sizes.
- A bottle of boric acid solution, ten grains to the ounce.
- A bath thermometer.
- A soft baby hair brush.
- Large squares of soft old linen for towels.
- Small squares of old linen for wash cloths or squares of surgeon's lint.
- A bath blanket.
- A complete set of clean clothes.

The Drying Process.
Dry the baby as quickly as possible, for he will soon become impatient, take from under him the wet fold of top apron and let him lie on the under layer, which is still warm and dry. Rub his back and legs till he is all aglow, being careful to dry all creases and folds. Some physicians allow the use of powder, but why close the pores with it? many more ask. Dress him in a clean set of clothes from head to foot, wrap him up and while his bottle is heating, or before you nurse him, wash his eyes and mouth with the boric acid solution used on absorbent cotton and put a little of the white vaseline up each tiny nostril, by means of a bit of cotton which you have first twisted into a point.

After a bath and a good meal baby should sleep for three hours. Do not take him up if he cries, but only turn him over. Accustom him from the beginning to take this long and necessary sleep after his bath.

Now put each article away so that tomorrow there may be nothing missing. Wash his little shirt and band and socks, and put them by the window to dry. Let him have clean ones each day, for in no way can you more surely gain health and physical repose.

IN THE LAUNDRY.

To Wash Woolens.
[New York Tribune:] Mending wool should be washed in a little hot water and dried quickly; then the wool will never pucker or draw the hole out of shape.

White Woolen Garments.—If these are required to be laid aside the bands of the skirts should be removed before commencing to wash. Two waters only will be required for this purpose—one soapy water, one clear, with a dash of blue in each water, which must not be as hot as the hands can bear it.

In hanging woolen skirts they should be pegged upon the line at the band or waist; safety pins are preferable to pegs; the latter might soil a light color or crease the parts most seen.

Delicate Fabrics.
Delicate laces which have become soiled may be cleaned beautifully by squeezing them through skim milk to which a little bluing has been added. They come out of their bath looking like new, and are just the right stiffness when stretched and dried, or dried and ironed between cloths over a Turkish towel pad.
Before washing fine lace or muslin collars and cuffs baste them to a piece of heavier muslin and they will not be apt

to stretch or tear in the process of laundering.

KINKS IN THE KITCHEN.

For Housewife's Convenience.
[Pittsburgh Gazette:] Each kitchen is different but each housewife should be able to plan her kitchen for herself. The table on which the dishes are prepared should be near the kitchen closet, so the journeys for flour and sugar and other needfuls will be short. A serving table should be near the stove and the door into the butler's pantry and the sink should be also near the stove.

Walls Painted or Tinted.
Kitchen walls should be tinted or painted rather than papered. They can also be oiled and have a coat of shellac, which gives a washable surface. Tiles are an ideal but rather costly treatment.

The necessary furniture for a kitchen is a gas stove, a large table with a hardwood top and also drawers for spoons, forks and knives, and a second and smaller table to be used as a serving table for the dishes as they come from the oven on the way to the dining-room. There should be a comfortable chair. A step-ladder chair and a wooden stool are useful, and there should be some hanging shelves for cook books, magazines and other needed articles.

THE CLEANSING PROBLEMS.

To Protect Wall.
[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] To wash, paint or varnish woodwork without soiling or marring the wall, use a piece of window glass with a straight edge about twelve inches long to hold between your work and the wall. This can easily be cleaned and will not warp or bend, as does a piece of cardboard, which is sometimes used.

THE GIRLIE.

False Sense of Obligation.
[New York Times:] Here is a point for the girl who feels that her social obligations weigh heavily. It is natural—or should be—to dislike receiving constant hospitality for which no return is made, yet that is what the girl of small means must face.

One such girl refused four invitations to parties she was anxious to attend. When questioned by a friend she replied: "I can't go out, for I can't afford to entertain, and I'm not going to be a sponge."

That is a most foolish attitude. Society is not a charitable institution; there is no law compelling a hostess to dispense her favors, so the girl who receives an invitation from one to whom she is not indebted may be sure she is wanted.

FOR CLEANING BRASS.

Brass taps, plates and door handles are apt to become much tarnished when the house has been closed for some time during summer. One of the best methods of removing the tarnish is that of dipping one end of a cloth in oil and then in finely powdered rotten stone, rubbing this over the brasswork until a polish is gained.

Paint Marks on Glass.
Paint marks on glass may be removed by rubbing with a paste of whiting and ammonia, thinned with water to the consistency of cream. Leave the paste on and when it is dry wash off with soap and warm water.

[Philadelphia Record:] Varnished paint can be kept bright by soaking in water for some time a bag filled with flaxseed, and then using it as a cloth to clean the paint.

Try flavoring the next batch of fudge with a little cinnamon extract or stick cinnamon when it is cooking. It will prove a pleasant variety to the perennial vanilla. Fold a piece of emery paper in the center and draw the knife rapidly back and forth several times, turning it from side to side. This is an excellent sharpener for paring knives.

Paste labels on the inside of glass jars used to hold food supplies, such as rice, tapioca, spices, etc. Thus labeled, the

jar can be washed without soiling the label or pulling it off.

Stains on flannels may be removed by applying yolks of eggs and glycerine in equal quantities. Leave it for half an hour and then wash out.

Before using tea spread it on a sheet of paper and place in a warm—not hot—oven for ten or fifteen minutes. It will greatly improve the flavor and it will also go much further.

If you put two tablespoons of vinegar in the water when boiling eggs they will not boil out if they are cracked. Eggs slightly cracked can be had for half the price of sound ones.

HEARTSEASE.

Fire and Ashes.
[Charles Fillmore, in Unity:] The wise man does not center his attention upon effects. They are to him as the ashes resulting from the genial heat of spiritual fires. There is no satiety in his life, because the fire of the original Spirit is ever new and fresh. He does not identify himself with the ashes, consequently he never has to count himself at the end of existence. Ashes are carried out and cast to the four winds, but the fire burns on and on.

The Soul's Prerogative.
To the great soul only, are all things shown.

To him the earth is ever in her prime, And dewiness of morning; he can see Good lying hid from all eternity.

His soul should not be cramped by any bar, His nobleness should be so godlike high, That his least deed is perfect as a star, His common look majestic as the sky, And all o'er-flooded with a light from far, Undimmed by clouds of weak mortality. —[Lowell]

"PILOT"

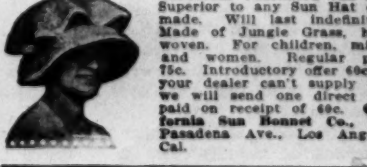
Acetylene Lighting and Cooking for Country Homes.

BEST SAFEST CLEANEST



Two and half to three million users of Acetylene. Write us for free information. Oxy Acetylene Process for welding and cutting metals by the Oxweld process. **Oxweld Acetylene Co.** 654-656 P. E. Bldg., Los Angeles.

KEEP COOL—WEAR A



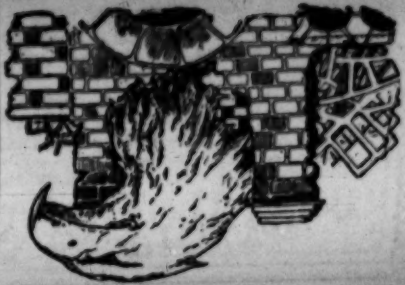
California Ventilated Sun Hat. Superior to any Sun Hat ever made. Will last indefinitely. Made of Jungle Grass, hand woven. For children, misses and women. Regular price 75c. Introductory offer 49c. If your dealer can't supply you, we will send one direct prepaid on receipt of 49c. California Sun Hat Co., 5938 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE MILK DIET TREATMENT

is good for any wrong condition of the body, such as anemia, indigestion, common stomach troubles, liver and kidney affections, rheumatism, eczema and other skin diseases, high and low blood pressure and certain forms of heart disease, constipation, etc. Those wishing to gain weight address **MILK DIET SANTARIUM** 608 Friend Ave., West Hollywood, Cal.

DO YOU ITCH

From Any Cause—Instant Relief by **MILLS' ECZEMA REMEDY** **FREE** For Sale by Druggists. Sample and Advice at Laboratory, 223 W. Second St., Los Angeles.



Saturday, September 11, 1913.
Saturday, September 11, 1913.

California, Land of the Sun, by the Western Sea.

Comparable to Kingdoms.
THE LOS ANGELES Chamber of Commerce, taking advantage of the occasion of the two expositions in the State, with its usual far-seeing policy published in the spring a pamphlet on Los Angeles city and county. The book opens with an introduction including the eight Southern California counties of the State, and very properly compares this piece of territory not only with the State of Pennsylvania but with European kingdoms.

The eight counties stretch a distance of 275 miles along the Pacific Coast, and contain 45,000 square miles of territory. They have an area equal to that of Pennsylvania, and nearly as large as that of England. In 1880, thirty-five years ago, or the space of one generation, the population of these eight counties was 64,371, or 7 1/2 per cent. of the population of the State. Ten years later the population was 201,352, or 16 1/2 per cent. of the population of the State. These are census figures. Today the population of the eight counties is estimated at 1,214,500, or more than one-third of the population of the entire State of California. This rapid growth of population has largely been brought about by the development of 150,000 inches of water from underground sources, sufficient to irrigate more than 1,000,000 acres of land.

Los Angeles is not only the leading county of the State, but, in many respects, the leading county of the United States, and pretty nearly so in every respect. Only Cook county, Illinois, in which is situated the city of Chicago, is richer than the county of Los Angeles, unless we go East to Manhattan or some of the Atlantic Coast counties. The area of the county is 4667 square miles, more than 3000 of which are capable of cultivation.

If the growth of the eight counties is astonishing, that of Los Angeles county is marvelous. By the census of 1890 the population of the county was 101,454. In 1900 this had grown to 170,298. The present population is estimated at 815,000. It is not an exceptionally large county geographically nor in population but it is one of the richest in the country. The assessed value of property for the last year, including railways, was \$849,991,595. As the Assessor is supposed to value property at about half its real market value this makes the real value of the county nearly \$1,700,000,000. The probabilities are that the actual value of the property of the county of all kinds is about \$2,000,000,000. Going back to 1880, the population was only 33,881, and the assessed value of property was \$20,655,294. Within the space of thirty years the population has increased twenty-fold, and the valuation of property has increased twice as much as the population.

Triumphant San Francisco.

ABOUT a week ago, in this section of the Times Illustrated Weekly, following announcements from San Francisco, there was published the expectation that the middle of September the managers of the great exposition at San Francisco would be able to burn their evidences of obligations, having paid every dollar incurred for the great fair. The city was better than its word, for scarcely had the month of September opened when former President Taft officiated at the ceremony of burning the last mortgage issued by the managers to finance the fair. It was a great achievement indeed. All the world will rejoice at the success of the great undertaking, and The Times congratulates her big sister to the north on the abundant success that has crowned this gigantic effort.

The fair has been a success financially and every other way, and the advantages of the exposition are not now and will not be in the future confined to the city whose courageous people dared to undertake the great enterprise and who successfully carried it through. The advantages of the exposition are distributed through every nook and corner of California, as things are now and will be in the future.

This is not the first manifestation of courage and nerve given by the people of the Bay City. In 1906, early in the spring, the business portion of the city was wiped out of existence by a terrific fire following a severe earthquake. Two years later the

State Board of Trade issued an announcement saying that for buildings erected between the time of the fire and the time of the publication of the pamphlet referred to, the people of San Francisco had spent \$112,000,000 in reconstructing the city. The population was as large as before the fire broke out and the city was handsomer and more modern a great deal than it was before.

It was only the mere outward shell of the city that was destroyed by fire. The kernel of that metropolis is indestructible, for the real city is the bay that surrounds it, making possible the great commerce that comes in and goes out of the Golden Gate. During the year 1907 the bank deposits of the State were nearly \$437,500,000, and something more than half of this was in savings banks of the State. The commercial business in San Francisco for the year 1907 was larger than for any preceding year, aggregating \$2,133,883,625.80. This was \$135,482,846.34 greater than for 1906, which is not remarkable as that was the year of the fire. But it is remarkable that for 1907 the aggregate commerce carried on in the city was \$299,333,837.29 larger than for 1905, the year before the fire. No fire could effect the destiny of the city of San Francisco, and her intelligent people, possessed of the spirit of the West, know this, and knowing it dare to act upon it.

Prosperity is Here.

AT THE RISK of being considered ridiculous this department has for months iterated and reiterated, insistently and persistently, in season and out of season and week after week, a promise and a prophecy of returning prosperity. Last week the announcement was made in this department that it was at the door knocking for admission. The door was opened and the welcomed guest entered in, and is here, let us hope to remain long years to come.

As the fall opens the people of the city seem to have realized that the opportunity is at hand to open up and do things, and they are doing them with a right good will. One of the first and greatest announcements made was that at once Mr. W. G. Kerckhoff would start work on his immense new office building on the corner of Sixth and Los Angeles streets, a project ready for exploitation when the dull times fell upon us and stopped it two years ago. Now the owner of this property sees that the time is ripe and propitious to go on with his enterprise, which will put into circulation in the city the sum of \$400,000.

On the heels of this announcement comes another that Dr. James H. Edmonds is about to start an immense apartment-house on a lot overlooking Westlake Park and Sixth street. The lot to be so improved is probably that on the northwest corner of Sixth and Lake streets, right between the Leighton and the Lakeview hotels. The lot is on grade now and is 100 by something over 170 feet, a garage occupying the rear end of the lot. The apartment house is to be six stories, with 150 rooms. It will occupy 100 square feet of the ground, and the estimated cost is \$250,000.

Another handsome project of the moment is the construction of a bungalow court of eighteen buildings on Hollywood boulevard, directly west of Western avenue. The group of bungalows is to be inclosed by a concrete wall, the entrance being an attractive arch. Each bungalow will contain three rooms and a bath, will, of course, have hardwood floors and every built-in feature known to modern architecture. Under each of these artistic little homes will be a cement-lined cellar. The court is to be laid out in lawns planted with shrubs and flowers, with a pool and a fountain in the center. The site is reported to have cost \$15,000 and the improvements are put at \$35,000.

Building permits during the week were issued for the erection of two three-story apartment-house on West Ninth street in the 1500 block. Each will contain seventy-five rooms. On Winfield street, in the 1400 block, a three-story apartment house of forty rooms is to be started at once. Out on St. Andrews place, near Wilshire boulevard, a large flat building is to be erected, containing two seven-room suites on the

ground floor and three six-room ones on the second story. The contract was let during the first week of September for two flat buildings on Denver avenue, and plans are being drawn for one on Vermont avenue near Temple street.

At the dulltest times during last year handsome homes have been built in Los Angeles, and activity in this line continues. A seventeen-room brick house is to be built in Windsor Square. On Alexandria avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, work is to be started on an eleven-room house, while construction is to begin at once also on a nine-room house in the 1700 block on Ivar avenue.

Contracts were let during the past week for seven two-story houses out near Baldrastown, each to contain seven rooms. A contract was awarded during the early days of September for an eight-room double house in the 2600 block on Magnolia avenue. For smaller enterprises many contracts were let, and plans are being drawn for others.

Bright Outlook at Santa Monica.

SANTA MONICA was picked by the pioneer settlers of Los Angeles as their seaside resort. In the early days this and Catalina Island were the only resorts known to the citizens of Los Angeles for summer recreation. Of course the population of Southern California has grown with such wonderful rapidity that it justified and called loudly for an extension of the seaside resorts. With nearly 300 miles of seacoast along the eight southern counties of the State there is ample opportunity for the extension demanded. Some of the new resorts have outstripped in population Santa Monica, particularly places like Long Beach, where a permanent industrial population has grown to immense magnitude. But Santa Monica has continued to hold her sway over the minds of many old-timers and newcomers, too, and always will continue to do so.

Carl F. Shader is one of the men of Southern California who do things and when he puts his hand to the wheel there is motion in the right direction. He, with other associates, is said to be planning a great pleasure resort along North Beach at Santa Monica which will rival anything on the Pacific Coast.

E. T. Benjamin, for a syndicate, has purchased the site of the old Southern Pacific hotel, known as the Arcadia, with beautiful beach frontage. Here amusement features copied from Atlantic City, in New Jersey, are planned, and farther north Col. J. B. Lankershim and Mr. John W. Mitchell, who own large beach frontage, it is understood, are contemplating a high-class resort. Each of these projects is understood to include a fine hotel.

There are other projects for the beach which are not fully revealed to the public yet, but the great activity there is said to foreshadow a scheme of the Pacific Electric Railway hatched years ago to construct a great four-track air-line route between Los Angeles and Santa Monica.

Chinese Steamship Company.

THE foolish La Follette bill and other legislation of a national character hostile to great business enterprises having driven nearly all the little fleet under the American flag engaged in international commerce off the ocean, foreigners are stepping in to our inheritance. The Chinese-American Trans-Pacific Steamship Company is reported to be capitalized successfully at \$5,000,000 to purchase and otherwise acquire ships plying between Pacific Coast ports in America and in China. A number of American capitalists are said to be interested in this line. The commerce of the Pacific is large now and will grow with wonderful rapidity in future years. Some one has got to do the carrying trade. Japan is doing it energetically and successfully, and it is better on all accounts to have at least a rival, so that the Japanese may not have a monopoly of the business. If any one will show any advantage to America or Americans in the legislation that has driven our ships from the seas and handed the business over to others he will prove a genius

of explanation that will make him memorable.

Sweets.

THE Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company proposes service between Los Angeles Harbor and Honolulu. Already two of the big Hill steamers are doing a thriving passenger business between San Francisco and Flavel, in Oregon. As soon as the exposition at San Francisco closes, one steamer will handle this passenger business, and the question is what to do with the other. It is suggested that it will engage in the raw sugar trade between the islands and our coast. A number of other steamship lines have their eye on this great sugar trade and are anxious to divert it to Southern California. There are a number of refineries in this part of the State which are idle a large part of the year when the beet crop is all in. If Hawaiian sugar should be brought here it would enable the owners to operate their plants all the year round.

Home-grown Sweets.

FROM the San Fernando Valley, a part now of the City of Los Angeles, sugar beets are going to the refinery at Oxnard at the rate of ten carloads a day. There are 3500 acres planted to the crop around Marian, Van Nuys and Owensmouth, and the yield is expected to reach 70,000 tons, worth \$500,000. The chemical analysis of the beets indicates that the saccharine content is 20 per cent., which means at least \$6 a ton to the grower. It will take 2000 freight cars to move this crop from the fields to the factory. Of course land in the valley is in great demand where such crops are possible. The soil of the valley is excellent, and the great Los Angeles aqueduct furnishes an abundance of water for irrigation.

An Important Real Estate Transfer.

A THREE-STORY brick apartment in the 1000 block, South Flower street, is reported swapped at a valuation of \$120,000 for a ranch of 800 acres in the northern part of Kern county, San Joaquin Valley, valued at \$75,000. The land is partially improved, 100 acres being planted in fruits, and the equipment of the place is said to be adequate.

Water Supply of the Northwest.

THE United States Geological Survey has issued a bulletin of interest on the water supply of Oregon and Washington. The water supply of these two States is inexhaustible. The Columbia River at the cascades might be utilized to furnish an immense supply of electricity. So could the Willamette at Oregon City, and there are many smaller streams in both States where an immense volume of electric power might be generated. With little coal on the Pacific Coast, electricity in the future must be the great motive power, and there will never be any lack of this. The high mountains and the abundant precipitation insure plenty of electric power for all time to come.

Searching for Tin.

TIN IS A RARE and very useful metal. Many efforts have been made to find an adequate deposit in the United States, but unsuccessfully. Prospectors are raking every nook of Alaska, as they have been doing for the last fifteen years. The total production of the metal in Alaska from 1902 to 1914 amounted to 526 tons, valued at \$380,000. The Alaskan tin ores have heretofore been shipped to Swansea, Wales, and to Singapore for reduction. With the opening of the canal they will probably go to some place in the East, although some of them will be reduced in Seattle, Wash.

California Chromic Iron.

CHROMIC IRON is used very extensively in making refractory chrome bricks and furnace linings, alloys, manufacturing steel for cutting tools, projectiles and armor plate; also in the great chemical industry which produces many colors and dyes, and in tannin. Almost the entire output of chromic iron in the United States for 1914 came from California.

and then wash out.
equal quantities. Leave it for half an hour
applying yokes of eggs and glycerine in
Stains on hands may be removed by
or pulling it off.
far can be washed without rolling the label

KINKS IN THE KITCHEN.

For Housewife's Convenience.

Two circles or oblongs of linen are cut and
attached together under the lace trimming
or hand scalloping which edges the dolly.
When fasteners about two inches apart
are used again the dolly comes fresh from the
[Ladies' World.] Rugs may need new
fringes or binding, and carpets too worn to
be used again may be sent away and woven
To Make Old Ones New.

RUGS AND CARPETS.

For Wife and Mother.
For Daughter and Maid.

"Home, Sweet Home"

The Human Body—Its Care, Use and Abuse.

How the Blood Cells Grow.

DR. J. H. KELLOGG, the celebrated physician of Battle Creek, gives some instructive information about the blood in "Good Health," which makes interesting reading, as follows:

"Place a drop of blood beneath a powerful microscope and you will begin to comprehend the real character of this marvelous fluid tissue. Under the microscope the blood no longer appears red, but seems to be filled with minute bodies of various shapes and sizes, known as the blood cells, or corpuscles. The number of these is so great that a very small drop contains more than five millions, while the number contained in the body of the average man amounts to the inconceivable number of thirty millions of millions. In other words, an adult man has in his body twenty thousand times as many individual cells as there are people on the face of the earth.

"The blood cells are so small that 2500 to 3500 or more are required to make a row an inch in length, yet their number is so great that they present a combined surface amounting to about 32,000 square feet, more than two-thirds of an acre, or more than 1600 times the area of the skin. The blood cells of one man, arranged in a single row, would reach six times around the earth.

Blood Cells as Living Creatures.

"Each of these little cells is a distinct living creature. It has its own individual life; it grows, it works, breathes and feeds in the blood current as truly as does a fish in the water or a bird in the air. The life of a blood cell is only about six weeks—every six weeks every one of this vast multitude of minute living forms grows old, and dies, and must be replaced. In other words, 30,000,000,000,000 of blood cells must be created anew every six weeks. This requires the making of blood cells at the rate of 700,000,000,000 daily, or about 30,000,000,000 every hour, 500,000,000 every minute—over 8,000,000 per second.

Take Cold Baths to Improve the Blood.

"A few years ago the remarkable discovery was made by Prof. Winternitz of Vienna that general cold baths have the effect of increasing the number of active cells in the blood to a very remarkable extent, the increase sometimes amounting to one-fifth or even more.

The writer has repeated these experiments and has found the results to be as indicated. The white corpuscles are increased to a much larger extent than the red cells, sometimes being nearly doubled. The increase is observed within half an hour after a general cold bath, when reaction has taken place. It must not be supposed, however, that the cells added to the blood are actually formed in this short time. There is little doubt that the increase in the number of cells which may be counted in the blood is due to the fact that cells which have been held idle in some deeply seated part are brought out into the active circulation by means of the bath, and thus made useful. The effect, however, is practically the same as though new cells had been formed. This is one of the ways in which the cold bath increases the resisting power of the body and rallies the blood cells, so to speak, calling them out from their hiding places and preparing them to fight with vigor the battles which must be waged every moment in defense of the body."

Cold Baths as Protection Against Diseases.

When the mechanism of immunity is considered—that is, the method by which the body resists the action of disease germs—the protection afforded by a cold bath is readily appreciated. It is supposed that one of the functions of the white blood corpuscles is to destroy the harmful bacteria which enter the blood. They are constantly on guard, waiting to seize and destroy each disease germ, countless numbers of which find their way into the circulation. When the white corpuscles are able to perform their work effectively no disease is produced, even though the germs

be of the most virulent type. But if for some reason, such as the "lowering of the vitality" of the individual so that the number of his white corpuscles is depleted, or are not sufficiently active, the germs gain a foothold, multiply and produce disease.

If the white corpuscles were sufficiently numerous and active, therefore, there could be no germ-produced diseases. And, obviously, the best protection against these diseases is some method of increasing the number and activity of the white corpuscles. The cold bath produces this effect; and this simple procedure is an important remedy for warding off disease.

There are many persons who make it a practice to "break up a cold" by taking a cold plunge before the cold has become thoroughly established. Colds are caused by germs entering the system. The cold plunge increases the white corpuscles, which attack and destroy the bacteria, thus aborting the disease.

It should be remembered, however, that the cold bath, to be effective, must be taken before the germs have gained a foothold and are swarming through the system in numbers that completely overshadow the white corpuscles. These legions cannot be destroyed immediately by the relatively small army of white corpuscles. In this condition the disease must "run its course"—that is, it will continue until the corpuscles get the upper hand of the invading army. Cold baths and certain medicines help in checking the invasion, but their effectiveness is directly proportionate to the number of invaders that must be overcome.

Mastication and Food Utilization.

"Again and again in everyday life," says the Journal of the American Medical Association editorially, "we find that some dictum which either commends itself to common sense or lends itself freely to argumentative proof is being made the basis of a widespread propaganda. What was more reasonable than to assume that water ingested with meals would dilute the gastric juice and thus diminish its proteolytic efficiency? And what was more logical than to urge the abolition of such an assumed harmful custom as water drinking? Yet investigation has shown that some of the postulates of this contention are wrong and that unsuspected factors further vitiate the conclusions. Indeed, under certain conditions water may even promote the gastric secretion and thus upset these revered traditions."

A somewhat similar fate seems to have overtaken the other "revered tradition," that excessive mastication is necessary to good digestion. We have passed through the acute stage of the Fletcherism fad, to be sure, but we still feel the effects of its reverberations. Yet the most recent investigations seem to demonstrate that, as far as the digestion of the most important element of our food is concerned it makes very little difference whether we Fletcherize or bolt our food. It was shown by Foster and Hawk, for example, that the difference in protein utilization between the person who bolted his food and the one who masticated it excessively was only 1.6 per cent.

It appears, therefore, that this question of mastication is largely an esthetic, rather than a hygienic one. Food-bolting certainly cannot be commended from an esthetic standpoint. But, for that matter, the painfully prolonged ruminations of the Fletcherites could hardly be considered esthetically elevating. There is something to be said in favor of the bolting process, which at least has the merit of getting the agony over quickly.

Improvised Filter and Cooler.

A French physician, Dr. Walter L. Binet, has improvised a tank shown in the illustration, which acts as cooler and filter. For this purpose a large pail or can is used, to which a stout handle is fastened. A tin box is soldered over a hole in the bottom, the floor of this tin box is perforated with rows of holes, and a spring is attached to the cover and to the bottom of the box. The spring is inclosed in a tube made by rolling up a sheet of tin obtained, with solder, from tin cans. A

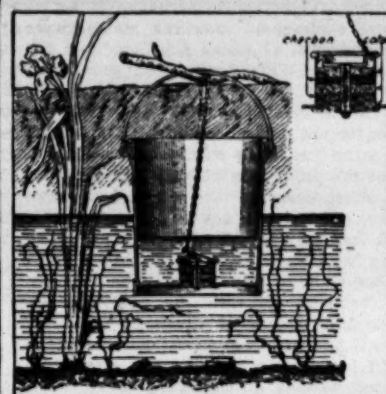


Diagram showing construction of portable filter.

chain is attached to the water-tight cover of the box, and the box is filled with alternate layers of charcoal and well-packed cotton. Suspended in a stream, or tank containing water, the pail soon fills up with filtered water. Then by loosening the chain the spring cover drops back on the water-tight box and the whole pail, full of filtered water, is ready for use. The water can be sterilized with a few drops of tincture of iodine, or with three or four grains of calcium hypochlorite.

There is no patent on this apparatus, which is apparently a somewhat more effective filter than many of the complicated and expensive articles on the market.

Healthful Furniture.

The hygiene fad seems to be broadening its scope. It appears that in order to live in a perfectly hygienic manner we must have healthful dining-room furniture. Some suggestions along this line, made by Lionel Robertson and T. C. O'Donnell, in "Good Health," show the trend of this particular type of obsession.

All furniture of the healthful dining-room should be in dull finish—and for the same reason a dull enamel wood trim. A highly-polished table top serves as a mirror to cast into the room a bewildering number of reflections that injure the eyes and irritate the nerves. For the same reason plate-glass tops are unhygienic.

"Also, choose all furniture with reference to its simplicity. Elaborately wrought chair backs and turned arms and legs of the old-fashioned kind are hard to keep clean and free from dust and germs. Not only this, but they lack the virtue even of being beautiful.

"The amount of furniture will depend, of course, upon the service which is demanded of the dining-room. For the ordinary household nothing is required beyond a table, chairs, a buffet and a closet for china. In any household a wheel-tray will prove of

the utmost value as a saver of steps. They are now made in delightful styles and at very reasonable prices."

John Bunyan, Hypochondriac.

In the autobiography entitled, "Grace Abounding Unto the Chief of Sinners," is contained the most vivid picture extant of a hypochondriac. It is a record of the feeling of "God's poor servant, John Bunyan," as the author styles himself. The plain tale of his unhappiness, from boyhood up to his imprisonment in Bedford jail, is explanatory of many passages in his pretentious work, the "Pilgrim's Progress," which do not harmonize with the psychical experiences of normally constituted Christians.

In this connection attention is especially directed to the Slough of Despond, the man in the iron cage, the description of Doubting Castle, Mrs. Diffidence and Giant Despair. Bunyan says, in words which naturally break into poetic rhythm: "I beheld the condition of dog and toad, and counted the estate of everything that God had made far better than this dreadful state of mind." No normal individual ever felt like that; but to the hypochondriac, alone in creation, no past, no future, can be so bad as the present.—[Dr. Howard D. King, in the New York Medical Journal.

LEWIS HOWELL ROGERS Discovers the Mainspring of Life

and without asking, is awarded a DOCTOR'S DIPLOMA OF HONOR BY STATE OF NEW JERSEY CHIROPRACTOR'S ASSOCIATION. This greatest discovery of the century shows that "Good health is good circulation only," and nothing more is required in any sickness or supposed incurable disease. Consumption, Typhoid Fever, Paralysis, Heart Disease and other "bugbears" vanish like a dream. (All can do it.) Everybody, without cost, can reach the Electric Center of their own body without a moment's delay and obtain relief from the numerous ills of life, as recorded of the age of mystery, but grossly withheld for speculation by the most civilized nations.

Mr. Rogers finds this ancient practice to be strictly natural and used daily by California Indians, also by the sturdy Japs, who are models of health and the women strong like men. The Times Printing Co. has printed the full method with free trial in 16-page booklet, which will be sent free to all who are interested in the subject of health. Read the wonderbook. Address Mr. Rogers, 303 Ave. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.

HARRY BROOK, N. D., former editor Times Health Dept., still teaches how to cure chronic diseases, through dietetic advice by mail. Send for pamphlet. Dr. Brook now edits BRAIN AND BRAWN, monthly, one dollar a year, ten cents a copy. Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles.

DEAF

The Little Gem Ear Phone

awarded the Gold Medal, highest award for Ear Phones at Panama-Pacific Exposition, in competition with all hearing instruments.

The simplest, smallest and most perfect hearing device. Far above anything ever produced. We offer you a scientific wonder, pronounced by deaf people the world over as the most satisfactory hearing device ever invented.

THE AUTO MESSAGE stops head noises and improves the hearing. Free private demonstrations at our store. Call today. Ask for booklet.

THE SUN DRUG CO.

Surgical Department.
Los Angeles, Cal.
759 So. Hill St. P.O. Box 575

NEVER TAKE CHANCES

With Your Eyesight. My many years' experience, ten of which have been in Los Angeles, make me thoroughly competent to take care of defective eyesight conditions. Toric and Kryptok Lenses a specialty.

C. L. McLEERY, O.D.
Eyesight Specialist,
559 1/2 South Broadway, Suite 4-5.

Are You Suffering from Painful Afflictions of the Feet, Broken-down Arches, Callouses, Bunions, Etc.?

Call on us for relief.

There are numerous Arch Supporters put on the market to correct flat feet are made over a form, and in some cases answer the purpose. There is no ready-made Arch Support manufactured in this way that will give the desired results in more than 10 per cent of the cases. The reason is that there are different ligaments in the foot that may be affected and thus cause pain in the various joints. Our Arch Supports are made by perfect measurements and are guaranteed to relieve every case.

WESTERN ORTHOPEDIC APPLIANCE CO.
731 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles

FOUND AT LAST

A Drugless, Painless means of curing all Diseases. "Radio," which is a mineral from a spring and your Vital Nerves, which is the Dynamo of Life, when used in conjunction, will relieve your disease. It does not matter what it is called, or your money is refunded. Good circulation of the blood means Good Health—that is all.

D. JAMES MASELL, "Radio" Specialist,
612 West 8th St. Hours 9 to 5. Phone F4324.
Women especially. I have a special message of Life, Health and Happiness for you.

DR. FRANK LAMB WILLSON

NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Practice limited to Eye and Nerve Disorders. Suite 423 and 425 Exchange Bldg., Cor. 3rd and Hill Sts. City. A5418. Formerly 345 Broadway Bldg.

The Modern Way.
When men of old
As warriors bled
Went forth to win or lose in war,
They waited the light
With main and might;
They fought the foe that stood before.
The men today
Extend the fray
In Christian lands to folk more mild;
They make offense
A butler's business
And a butcher's shame.

Avenida Central are girls whose complex-
ions are of a bright coffee color, and whose
black hair waves even more than the mosaic
flag under their feet. Others have a com-
plexion which makes one think of old ivory.
They have liquid dark eyes and their fea-
tures remind you of the beauties of Lisbon.
The men are almost invariably thin. They
look lean and nervous. Many of the women
are fat, the sedentary life of the rich adding
to the voluptuousness of the maidens.
Both the Ovidor and the Avenida Central
have beautiful stores, which form the main
for the moving pictures I have described.

The central roadway
consists of blocks of hardwood laid in
pavement of concrete, and the sidewalks are
asphalt or cement, and the sidewalks are
laid in patterns and smoothly put together.
At home we think we do well if we have
tires in a canopy of fern-like leaves. Some
have three miles of such mosaic running up
and down the sides of this avenue. Each
block has its own pattern running from
cross street to cross street. Here is one
where the black and white lines give the
impression of being grooved, looking like a
great wheelbarrow.

park contains plants that we see only in
botanical gardens.
Rio is the home of the royal palm. Its
fern-like top is to be seen all over the city.
The trunk of the tree is as round and as
straight and smooth as the most beautiful
column ever chipped out by a sculptor. It
rises in a symmetrical shaft of silver gray
to a height of from 100 to 150 feet and then
ends in a canopy of fern-like leaves. Some
of the villas of Rio have rows of these palms
on the sides of the walk that lead into them;
and many of the avenues are lined with palm
trees. The palm avenue of the botanical
gardens is famous all over the world.

The Great City of Rio de Janeiro.

By Frank G. Carpenter.

Seen From Sugar Loaf.

A NEW CAPITAL CITY WITH MORE THAN A MILLION INHABITANTS—PAVEMENTS OF MOSAIC AND SIDEWALKS OF TILES—THE PALACES OF THE AVENIDA CENTRAL AND THE STORES OF THE OVIDOR—THE GAY CROWDS IN THE STREETS—HIGH PRICE MARKS—SILK SHIRTS AT \$10,000 APIECE AND DIAMOND RINGS AT \$1,000,000.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Stand with me on the top of the Sugarloaf and take a look at the harbor and city of Rio de Janeiro. We are on a mighty rock, almost three times as high as the Washington monument, and more than one-third higher than the Eiffel Tower in the center of Paris. This rock stands at the entrance of the

great city runs, having a seawall like the frame of a picture.

Back of the wall the buildings rise, covering the foothills. The great drive of Rio, which runs around the sea, can be plainly picked out with the eye, but the distance dwarfs the tall palms and other trees to bushes, and the automobiles look like ants or bees flying along over a strip of black road, which from Sugarloaf seems only as wide as a pencil mark. The avenue runs along the sea for miles. The tiny buildings at its back are palaces, and, together with the jumble of houses that climbs up the green hills, they form one of the most beautiful cities of the world.

Now let your eye follow the shore line. It winds in and out of one bay after another. Now it circumscribes an island, and

ning to climb and you go on the slant to the top. As you rise the houses dwindle. By and by you reach the first station, which is a mountain two-thirds as high as the Sugarloaf. The great cable carries you from there on to the top of the Sugarloaf. The space between is covered with green and you have magnificent views. At the right is the ocean going on and on to Europe and Africa, and on the left is Rio, with its wonderful harbor and its wall of green mountains behind.

The city has no skyscrapers. Its streets are more even than ours. They are lined with three, four and five-story buildings, and the whole effect is most pleasing.

Toward the latter part of the trip you seem to be climbing Sugarloaf Mountain. It is absolutely bare rock. The water has

great cities of the world. It is kept as clean as a pin, and its sanitary regulations are unsurpassed.

The whole city has been practically re-modeled and a great part of it torn down and rebuilt. When I was here before it had about 600,000 population. It has now more than a million and it stands next to Buenos Aires among the capitals of the South American continent. It is an up-to-date city. It has electric lines that will compare favorably with any on the hemisphere and thousands of motor cars fly through its principal streets. The electric lighting of the Avenidas Rio Branco and Beira Mar is equal to that of any city of Europe, and I know of no place that has streets and drives which are equally beautiful.



Avenida Central showing pavement of waving mosaic.



The Sugarloaf at Rio, higher than Eiffel Tower.

harbor of Rio. It rises almost precipitously out of the sea and commands a panorama of water and land such as can be seen nowhere else in the world. Right below us are the three great islands that guard the entrance to the harbor, and beyond them at the east rolls the Atlantic Ocean, extending on and on to the horizon. At our left begins a wall of gray mountains, and it extends like a great horseshoe about a magnificent bay, on the shores of which is the city of Rio. The mountains are green at the base and far up their sides, but their ragged peaks are lost in the clouds. Some of them are over 3000 feet high, and one, on the opposite side of the harbor, is so tall, so slender and straight that it seems to point to the heavens, and is known by the people as "The Finger of God."

Now turn your eyes to the harbor of Rio with its city of a million and more hugging its shores and climbing the mountains behind. It is the most beautiful harbor on earth. I have heard it compared to those of Sydney and Constantinople, but to me it outranks them both. In coming to Sydney you wind through the mountains, and enter a narrow bay surrounded by hills, with the town on one of the slopes. Constantinople has the Golden Horn, with Pera at the right and Scutari facing you on the Asiatic shore over the way. Neither has the wonderful mountain effects of Rio, and the beauties of the ocean are lost by their being far inland. Here you have mountains and sea, and that under skies of cerulean as those that cover the Bay of Naples or the waters of the Piraeus, near Athens.

The harbor of Rio is immense, and it is spotted with islands. There is an outer and an inner harbor, the outer having an opening in the center of the half moon. The inner harbor forms a part of the bend of the moon; and it is around it that the

now goes up and down a peninsula. Everywhere there are buildings, everywhere trees, and here and there great gardens or beautiful parks. The white speck at the left is the Monroe Palace of Peace, and the broad street upon which it stands, cutting through from one side of the peninsula to the other, is the Avenida Central, the new boulevard of the Brazilian capital that surpasses any in Paris. It is only 10 years of age, but it is one of the finest streets of the world.

New Aerial Railway.

But stop a moment and see where you are. How did you get to the top of this mighty cone, rising straight up from the ocean? You could have reached it only by an aeroplane a few years ago. The rock is so bare and so steep that a goat could not climb it. But now it has an observatory made of steel and concrete right on the peak, and an aerial railway, consisting of cars slung to steel cables, lifts passengers from the sea to the top. I took an electric tram in the center of the city and rode four or five miles to the park where the national exposition was formerly held. I bought a ticket at the Bilheteria. Inside the great steel tower out of which the car rises. The car itself is a steel cage which will hold twelve to fifteen people. It has four cables, two of which are as thick as your wrist. They run on great pulley-wheels. The upper cables support the car, the lower ones keep it steady as it goes up. The metallic sides of the car reach to the height of your chest and the space above is covered only with network, so that you can see well as you go up. The fare to the top is 66 cents and the return costs the same. You buy tickets at both ends of the route.

The car starts on the level, and rising you feel as though you were in an aeroplane. You are soon high above the harbor. A little later the car tilts. You are begin-



Avenida Beira Mar, Sugarloaf in the distance.

slid down it for ages and its sides are worn smooth. You can see the mica shining like silver out of the granite.

Yellow Fever no Longer a Terror.

I find Rio a new city. I visited it sixteen years ago. It was then a whited sepulcher, beautiful, but deadly, and noted as one of the pest holes of the world. Yellow fever was common and some of the foreign residents carried bottles of castor oil as our fashionable ladies carry smelling salts. At the slightest headache or fit of indigestion, down went the oil, with a view to preparing the system to resist yellow jack if perchance he might be coming. The town was the terror of tourists, and during my stay I fled to Petropolis, high up in the mountains behind, and came to the city in daytime only.

Then Rio was dirty. The public buildings were shabby. It looked as though it had been born in the Middle Ages and gone to seed. Today Rio is one of the healthiest cities of the tropics, and its death rate compares favorably with those of most of the

The Avenida Beira Mar is a wide boulevard following the shore of the harbor for nearly four miles. It has only one interruption, and this is caused by the Widow's Mount, behind which it turns inland for some 300 yards. The avenue joins other avenues following the harbor and the whole affords a double motor track which carries one for miles along the edge of the bay, from which it is separated by the sea wall. Large and Beautiful.

Rio is a big city. There are only four municipalities in North and South America that surpass it in population. These are New York, Chicago, Buenos Aires and Philadelphia. The city covers twice as much ground as Paris. It is nine miles wide and ten miles long, and it is a mass of beautiful vegetation except where the houses and streets have been chopped out of the jungle. The mountains at the back have magnificent trees loaded with orchids, and on their lower slopes are gardens with all the flowers of the tropics. Many of the streets are lined with royal palm trees and every

THOUGH THE LAYMEN MAY HAVE INSISTED THAT THE SUBJECT OF DOUBLE FLOWERS WAS A SUBJECT OF DOUBT, THE INTERESTING FACTS FOUND FROM STUDYING STOCKS.



SPINELESS CACTUS. It includes also bulbs, roots and tubers, and with the exceptions noted, the seeds of all trees, and shrubs, or other plants.

The City and the Home Beautiful.

By Ernest Brautson.

Gardens, Grounds, Streets, Parks, Lakes.

Soil Building and Plant Foods. By M.V. Hartranft.

GREEN MANURING.

HUMAN BEINGS are considerably on the order of an air plant. Men have gone without food for forty days. If you should have your air choked off for a period of a whole minute you would soon feel something happening. Two minutes would begin your finish.

We commonly think of roots as the main feeders of a tree, but the leaves play a much more important part. There are two sources of plant food, the soil and the air. The young plant beginning its life obtains the first food from the seed and with this start it begins to send its roots into the soil and its stem and leaves into the air.

When we analyze and find what plants are composed of we begin to realize what an important part the leaves play. According to the tables of Burkett of the Kansas Agricultural College, if we take all sorts of plants, mixed together and dried (all moisture driven off by heat) the following proportion of elements results:

Element.	Per Cent.	Where from.
Carbon	45.	Air.
Oxygen	42.	Air and water.
Hydrogen	8.5	Water.
Nitrogen	1.5	Soil, air and water.
Ash, or Mineral comp.	5.	Soil.

100.

The air, therefore, and not the soil carries the greatest supply for maintenance of tree and plant life, the soil supplying but little over 5 per cent. Understanding this basis of the plant life one soon learns the science of soil building. The most direct question before us at this season of the year is to get the proper winter cover crop started in the orchard and unused field so as to supply humus and nitrogen. When planting legumes it must be borne in mind that unless they are properly inoculated with bacteria and produce nodules upon the roots, they are in fact robbing the soil of nitrogen rather than adding new supplies from the air. Also remember that a sour or acid soil will kill off the bacteria and give you a spindling growth of the cover crop. You should test your soil by taking a handful of wet dirt and insert a piece of blue litmus paper. If it turns pink your soil is acid and lime is the remedy.

The bacteria for the various legumes are of different families or species. The bacteria for the burr clover will work on alfalfa, but not on peas or beans. The United States Department of Agriculture issues a pamphlet upon this subject and it also distributes the bacteria culture in bottles free for experimental plots. There are

several commercial concerns which make these cultures, of which your seedman can inform you. While figuring on your cover crop it will pay you to exhaust all the information upon the subject of soil inoculation for the proper bacteria. The subject will carry you into a successful understanding of the production of beans, garden peas and sweet peas. I have string bean rows in my garden that are so strongly inoculated that the roots are frequently as thick as my little finger with these nodules. These run as high as 8 per cent. free nitrogen and leave in the soil the equivalent of 600 to 1000 pounds of nitrate of soda. If the soil had not been inoculated the beans would have taken the nitrogen already in the soil instead of depositing more there. As it is a crop of onions now following these beans will be luxuriously fed and encouraged.

Plant Cover Crop.

This is the season for planting the crop for green manuring. There is considerable difference in opinion of varieties and methods of handling. Melilotus indica, a winter-growing annual, and purple vetch are recorded with best results. The white-flowered melilotus is strongly favored by W. M. Bristol of East Highlands because it is an excellent soil perforator as well as humus-maker, but it is a summer cover, however, and should be planted in spring. For fall planting, so as to get a good crop of Melilotus indica for plowing under by March 1 you ought to sow not later than September 15. It will grow two or three feet high. The use of bacteria cultures supplied by the Department of Agriculture at Washington or produced from your seedman ought to aid in the work of green manuring.

Cyril S. Hopkins in Bulletin 182, Illinois Experiment Station, says:

"Potash is so widely advertised and commercial potassium has been given such a prominent place in most of the experiments relating to the soil fertility, both in this country and abroad, that the greatest natural sources of potassium—the soil—like the inexhaustible atmospheric supply of nitrogen, is not generally understood.

"The fact is that the total amount of commercial potassium applied annually to all farms of the United States is not more than is contained in one square mile of common corn-belt land to a depth of six feet, and the important potash problem is how to liberate it as needed from the inexhaustible supply already contained in all normal soils.

"It seems plainly evident that potassium need not be purchased for use on normal soils for the production of the staple farm crops, but that it may easily be liberated in abundance by means of decaying organic matter, such as green manure, crop residue and farm manures; and, of course, these materials, if applied in sufficient quantity, will supply nitrogen and liberate phosphorus from the phosphates naturally contained in the soil or applied to it where needed."

Water-holding Capacity.

A correspondent at Claremont, whose manuscript we have mislaid, takes exception, on technical grounds, to some of our statements regarding the water-holding capacity of soils in connection with the question of our mountains as saturation reservoirs. In answering a statement of an engineer, who claimed that check-dams in the mountains would fill up with sand and thereby destroy the usefulness of the dams, we were careless with the use of the word sand. In a previous paragraph we had referred to "silt and sand" which does, of course, settle behind these dams. Our correspondent is right in believing that pure sand will hold little more than 30 per cent. of its volume. We have no engineering table before us based on volume, but calculated upon each hundredweight the Kansas Agricultural College gives the following water-holding capacity of various character of soils:

Sand	22 pounds.
Clay	55 pounds
Humus	145 pounds

That is, each 100 pounds of dry soil will absorb the above amounts of water.

We were not considering the exact quantities of sediment and leaves and humus and sand that are washed down from the sides of the canyon as "silt and sand," nor is it essential. The check-dams completed in Haines Canyon before the winter rains (that is the first side canyon) all show the water of last winter now seeping out in August. The issue raised was one that the filling up of the reservoirs behind the dams would destroy their usefulness. This would be true of the filling up of a cement cistern, used for domestic purposes, but is untrue as to check-dams. Every one is familiar with the difference between water-proof reservoir and the open construction of a cesspool. The check-dam is also deliberately built open for the purposes of saturation. The filling in with sand and silt is advantageous from two standpoints; first, the soil deposit becomes a heavy weight upon the boulders which are shingled in, preventing

a washout; second, the sand and silt acts as a sponge to absorb a considerable portion of the water and allow it to seep slowly into the canyon side and down the stream bed at a later moment.

The Claremont correspondent uttered a higher regard for brush and forest covering than for check-dams. We would not care to dispute this. All conservation work in the mountains is desirable. Control of stream beds from erosion prevents the canyon walls from sliding and destroying forestry work. In Europe and Japan the control of stream beds is given as the foundation work of forestry.

Gather Forestry Seeds.

The county forestry officials could perform a wonderful work in the matter of flood conservation if they were provided with means to collect seeds of the wild cherry and the sumac at this time. These are the two best species for brush cover and they grow easily from scattered seed. The sumac is covered with seed in great bunches. The seed is sticky and when strewn down a rocky cliff will find a foothold and develop a green spreading bush. On good soil it makes a small-sized tree. Up on Mt. Wilson there was a glaring, rocky canyon wall which so reflected the afternoon sun as to interfere with the work at the observatory. A few bags of sumac seed strewn down the rocky wall resulted in enough lodgment of seed to afford a green covering of the glaring wall and a total removing of the light troubles at the observatory.

The wild cherry is more difficult to grow as it requires planting and should have a good soil. The squirrels and rats will watch your cherry planting and come and dig up the seed in many cases. There are thousands of sacks of sumac seeds going to go to waste unless gathered within the next six weeks.

Plant Brussels Sprouts.

They require but little attention if you can get two or three plants and start them near a dripping spigot. The Brussels sprout enjoys wet feet. It requires several months to mature and for a family of five you do not need over three and at most four plants. They will keep on sprouting and resprouting all the winter and spring season. To get out of a morning before breakfast and pull off a quart of sprouts for the evening meal is in line with the rural revival that we need in Los Angeles. Have you been living out of tin cans? It is going out of fashion in this climate. You better get in line.

The Retired Burglar.

TELLS OF SOME OF THE OBSTACLES HE HAS ENCOUNTERED.

[New York Sun:] "Speaking in a general way," said the retired burglar, "it is easier to get into people's houses in summer than in winter, for the simple reason that in summer people are more likely to leave doors and windows open for air and ventilation. And so you might think that summer would be the easiest and most profitable part of the year for men in my profession. But if you thought that, you'd simply be showing that you were not yet old enough to know that if it isn't one thing it's another; that wherever you find great advantages you are sure to find some drawbacks; you never find anything that is all velvet.

"One great drawback to my business in summer is due to mosquitoes. You might wonder what mosquitoes have got to do with burglary, but they have a lot to do with it; they keep people awake. No matter how easy it may be to get into a house it does you no good if you find the people awake after you get in; and I have had that experience often; though one time I woke the people up myself. In this house, one summer night, just as I reached the doorway of the room I was making for a giant mosquito landed on my cheek. Instinctively I reached up and swatted it. The slap on my cheek in this quiet house sounded like an explosion. Really it startled me and it had the same effect on the man asleep in

the bed in front of me. He woke up and sat up all in one bounce.

"Of course, I never did that again. Often I have stood in a house, eaten alive by mosquitoes, and never moved a muscle. One thing you do learn in my business, anyway, and that is self-control. Another trouble is that in summer you never can tell whether the man in bed is really asleep or not. I have stood silently in a room that was quiet as death, with the man in the bed sleeping apparently as sound as a log, and then all of a sudden I have heard a loud swat and then I've heard the man say to himself: 'Well, I got you that time,' or maybe something quite different. He had been keeping so still, actually holding his breath, waiting to catch that mosquito. More than once I have had precisely that experience.

"As I grew older and came to have more sense, I avoided, as far as I could, mosquito infected districts and sought places on higher, drier ground, where, less disturbed, people slept better; or, if I was particularly attracted to some place where mosquitoes were plenty, I selected houses that were well screened. This may seem a minor detail to bother about, but I assure you that it is of importance. I don't doubt for a moment that I owe my success in more than one summer job to just that careful looking after little things.

"Still, summer burglary is a ticklish business anyway, and then there is the further drawback that summer nights are short, giving you less time in which to get away. So in the later years of my active life I gave it up almost entirely, and devoted my-

self practically wholly, as you might say, to work in winter, when general conditions are more settled, the nights longer and when people generally sleep more soundly. The summer work looks attractive, but it never really appealed to me."

The Telegraph Editor in Wartime.

[Simeon Strunsky, in September Atlantic:] There have been weeks in this war when the telegraph editor was in the same position as Field Marshal French, a nation behind him crying for heavy results in the shape of fat headlines, and no ammunition with which to get his results; only two lines from Paris, saying that the situation shows no change from the statement of last night; only a remark from Berlin that operations are progressing quite as foreseen. For the yellow editor there is a way out. He can always pick up a story of Francis Joseph berating his defeated generals, with a faithful paraphrase of the imperial scolding, and put a seven-column head over that. He can always print a story of the imminent fall of the Dandanelles, as reported by a Greek merchant from Sophia, who reaches Rome via Saloniki, L-cbos, Venice and Alexandria, and put a scare head over that. The most conservative of telegraph editors have been compelled to write double-column heads on the capture of very small trenches; but some times even the necessary fifty yards of trenches have not been forthcoming. On such occasions, while the Russian lines on the Bzura are holding firm under Hindenburg's fire, while Gen. Foch is counter-charging north of Arras, out tele-

graph editor bites at an apple and wishes the horrible slaughter were over. Among the victims of the slow-grinding deadlock in the trenches of Northern France you must not forget our telegraph editor.

From Barren Darkness.

Great wealth and immemorial sunlight poured
On tall primeval palm and ancient fern;
Dim ages long with bones of mammoth stored
Dark fathoms underground, once more return!

Dig, miners, deep in earth, where sleeps the coal,
Wake it to breathe through whirling dynamo
That burning mirth of light whose merry soul
Laughs from subtly flaming tungsten's glow.

Sing out, you lily flowers of the street,
Mock from your slender stems the stars aghast;
Drop joy upon the slow and weary feet
Of home returning workers shuffling past.

To drooping lips the happy smile restore,
As sunshine flowers from purple tombs of night;
Let the black boards of earth bring forth once more
From barren darkness blooming boughs of light.

—[N. C. House, in Edison Monthly.

By Frank G. Carpenter.

Some of the details of this street are

The crowds of these two streets are typical of fashionable Brazil. Both men and women are well dressed. Nearly every man carries a cane, and many of the women wear the short skirts and the high-heeled shoes of different colored leathers so common today. The faces of most of the people are sallow, and there are many black and mulattoes. Among the best dressed on the

[Copyright, 1915, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

Wall: I should say so. If he failed in business he'd thank heaven he had his health; if he failed in health he'd thank heaven he had his business, and if he failed in both he'd say there was no use having one without the other.

And while you prate
Of culture great
The world in horror stands aghast,
The gentler-souled
Were th' men of old
Of the cruder, gallant, savage past.

FRANK H. COLBY.

Tho' eons of evolving life I hold
Immutable allegiance to the blest
And sacred Isle! My Bride o' the Sea!
MARY AGNES LAAGE.

By a Special Contributor.

Some of the crowd had visited the beach once before, several months ago, but none

Clarum, another young Navajo, caused quite a sensation as, after wading out around the rocks with his clothes on, he began to strip. One by one he removed his

There were Navajos, Acomas, Hopis, Tewas, Isletas and Apaches in the crowd that D. E. Smith, manager of the Painted Desert, and R. B. Franckel accompanied to the beach. The trip was made early in the morning and a secluded spot of Ocean Beach chosen so that the bathers would not be bothered by curious staring white men. When the Indians had prepared for bath-

While the younger Indians romped and bathed in the breakers, Te-Wa-Sa, an old Acoma woman, sat contentedly on the beach and watched their belongings and then when the others had returned she ran to the water and stuck in her head, washing her hair.

The Throngs That Have Come to California.

From a Special Correspondent.

A RESUME.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—All transcontinental travel records have been broken by the eastern attendance to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Never before in the history of cross-country railroads has there been such an enormous influx into the State of California and into the city of San Francisco. Since June 1 the statistics of the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and Western Pacific railroads show that more than 600,000 people have come from points east of the Rockies on these lines alone. Over 165,000 have come from Canada and South America and other parts of the globe.

All of the railroads have been running from five to ten extra through trains a day. Already 12,000,000 people have attended the exposition. Conservative estimates of the railroads state that bookings for the next three months from the farming districts mean that hundreds of thousands of farmers, stock raisers, cattlemen and sheepmen will be on their way to San Francisco to attend the fall stock show and races at the exposition.

It is prophesied that by the close of the exposition over 20,000,000 will have attended in spite of the great world war, which has upset the plans of civilization. The verdict of all visitors to the exposition thus far who have returned to their homes is that it is the most wonderful fair they have ever attended.

Now that the international jury has completed its awards, it is possible to give a resume of this exposition. Twenty-one nations have housed themselves in artistic pavilions and established a collection of commercial exhibits and art treasures expressive of the lives of their countries. Italy, France, Netherlands, Turkey, Greece, Canada, China, Japan, Argentina, Australia, Portugal, Denmark, Norway and Sweden and a number of the Central and South American republics are a few of the architectural expressions to be found on the Avenue of Nations.

Austria, Germany, the Balkan States, Persia, East India, North Africa, Spain and Switzerland are represented officially by exhibits in several of the palaces.

Twenty-six States have erected homes in which to offer hospitality throughout the exposition period. Hawaii and the Philippines are represented; New York City also has erected a building.

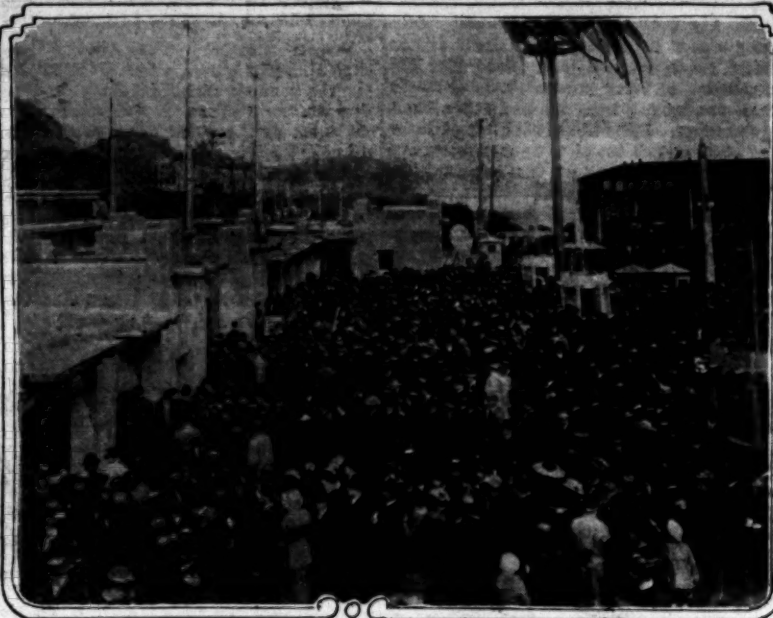
The grounds of the Exposition City have never been more attractive than they are today. The parterres around the fountains and lagoons in the South Gardens, which were formerly planted in pansies and tulips, have given way to vast stretches of rose-colored begonias. At each end of the garden there are colorful beds of dahlias and asters.

The exhibits in the palaces are becoming more interesting as the exposition progresses. The exhibitors change their displays and augment them as experience teaches what best pleases the vast throng of visitors which daily promenades through the forty-six miles of aisles in these palaces.

There are eleven exhibit palaces, built of Italian Travertine marble in an architecture that has become known as distinctively Californian. The best features of the Gothic and classic styles have been retained, and a new note, symbolizing the freedom and independence of thought, has been struck. The Court of the Four Seasons, the Court of the Universe and the Court of Abundance have been declared by connoisseurs to be the artistic masterpieces in architecture and sculpture of the century.

In the Palace of Machinery the great inventions of modern times have been housed. For technically-minded people, the Palace of Machinery is full of educative exhibits. Machinery of all sizes, shapes and descriptions is assembled here.

Machines which make fruit or salmon cans from rolling the tin, soldering, crimping, making, fitting tops and bottoms and automatically eliminating inferior cans as rapidly as possible, are attracting a great deal of attention. The largest color-printing press in the world, the first of its kind ever built, and one which promises to revolutionize the printing industry, is in daily operation. An electric meter recording the



DAILY CROWD AT VAN NESS ENTRANCE TO EXPOSITION.

current used by a street car on each trip shows how companies will be able to save thousands of dollars a year by acquiring expert service, instead of poor motors and careless motormen. An operating switch for use in high-tension electrical transmission lines sends off a spark jumping a five-foot gap. Machines for braiding the covers on insulated cables, for inserting valves in water pipe lines without interrupting the flow of the water, for locating hidden pipe lines; steel pulleys, nine feet in diameter, rotating at enormous speed without propelling source being apparent; the largest water turbine with a single discharge runner, able to develop 20,000 horse power; all kinds of oil and gasoline stationary and marine engines; automatic temperature controllers; liquid level recorders, vacuum recording gauges and gas pressure recording gauges, are some of the recent inventions which have received high awards from the Jury of Awards, composed of the best-known engineering and mechanical authorities.

In the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy there is a comprehensive history and delineation of all the important improvements and discoveries made in the mining and metal world during the last ten years. The United States Bureau of Mines conducts a model mine, showing all the modern devices for procuring the best possible results. Safety apparatus, the best methods for milling and amalgamating and concentrating ores, cyanide processes in all of their approved details, mechanical operations for charging vats and agitating their contents are demonstrated in the government exhibit. Hundreds of visitors daily enter this model mine. It is teaching a great lesson to the miners as well as to the owners of the mines, who learn the efficiency of high-grade machinery and the necessity for the welfare of their men.

The Palace of Transportation houses the exhibits of the railway and transportation companies, all new transportation facilities, including aeroplanes, monoplanes, makes of automobiles and motor trucks, motorcycles, hydroplanes and appliances and parts relative to transportation. The Pennsylvania Railroad received the grand prize in this department for excellence of service and efficiency. The Southern Pacific Railway was accorded a similar honor for its safety-first devices. One of the interesting features of the Pennsylvania exhibit is its daily trip over the line. The visitor is given a railroad ticket. He enters the railroad train, his ticket is taken up, the gong sounds, he seats himself in the train, the curtain rises, and, by means of moving pictures, he is conducted over the several lines of this great railroad. There are models of new ocean liners, showing the luxuries and facilities of modern steamship travel. Suites with boudoirs, libraries, drawing-rooms, complete even to Victrolas and play-

er pianos, are some of the modern luxuries which the traveler with plenty of money to spend may acquire.

The Palace of Agriculture has been the Mecca of farmers, stock raisers and orchardists from all over the world. Every country which holds a place in the great world of industry has an exhibit in this palace, showing what it raises and how it is raised, thus affording the farmer the opportunity of learning what his brother is doing and profiting by the success or failure of others.

Ninety-two tastes take the visitor through the Palace of Food Products, the most popular of all the buildings at the exposition. Thousands of people throng the aisles daily, especially at the noon hour, where many people consciously forget their lunch baskets, knowing that the kindly hospitality of the exhibitors, who offer delicious tidbits from their counters to each passer-by will satisfy the inner man. They move from counter to counter, taking a cracker with a bit of peanut butter here, a small cup of tomato soup there, and salad, coffee, fish, macaroni and beans everywhere. A large flour company conducts a miniature flour mill, while a bevy of maids of all nations bake the breads of their countries and dispense them to the crowd gathered at the counters to get a bite of each.

By some strange coincidence two of the features in the Palace of Liberal Arts which express, perhaps more than anything else, the trend of the present, and which are discoveries of the last half-decade, are diametrically opposed to each other. One, radium, will do more in saving human life than any other discovery ever made in the medical world. The other, the periscope, has been the greatest destructive force ever invented in modern years, for without it submarines would be useless. In the world of commerce, the perfection of transcontinental telephone service has been the greatest gift of this year. Every day in the pavilion of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, in the Liberal Arts Palace, long-distance telephoning may be heard. The United States Governmental Department of the Interior occupies a large space here, and everything relating to sociology, ethnology, agriculture, warfare, sanitation—in fact, all factors in modern progress in which the government takes an interest—are exploited according to governmental methods.

The Palace of Horticulture, which has been voted the most beautiful of all the exposition palaces, with the exception, perhaps, of the Palace of Fine Arts, is teaching many new methods of the cultivation of flowers and trees to the horticulturists and gardeners, both professional and amateur. In the economic section there are a canning factory in full blast, a raisin packing plant, an orange packing plant, two

preserving kitchens and exhibits of fruit from all over the world.

In the Horticultural Gardens, occupying a number of acres back of the Horticulture Palace, there has been a riot of flowers ever since the opening of the exposition. Here expert gardeners and horticulturists have demonstrated what can be done with a small space of ground, a few packages of seed and a little care. New species of dahlias, petunias, larkspurs, sweetpeas, carnations and gladiolas have been evolved. Garden trees and orchard trees from all over the world are to be found here, with attendants always ready to explain the modern methods of gardening.

The Palace of Education is replete with all features pertaining to the elimination of ignorance and the infusion of light into human intelligence. Health conferences for children, suffrage congresses, eugenic conventions, public health lectures, exhibits of all kinds from the various States and foreign countries giving an idea of what they have been doing in schools, in their homes and in city administrations for sanitation and enlightenment, have been carried on since the inception of the exposition, and will be there until its close. The National Commission of Child Labor has a splendid exhibit showing the pernicious influences of premature labor on the child nature—pernicious not only in health, but in morals as well. Parents with deficient children may learn by actual demonstration how the minds of their little ones may be brought to a normal condition. The Japanese and Chinese governments have an exhaustive exploitation of the marvelous awakening which has taken place in the oriental races during the last decade. But the greatest work shown in this palace is the efficient and conscientious labor of the American school teacher in the Philippine Islands. Fifteen years ago there were thousands and thousands of children in the Philippines running around naked, unable to speak anything but the most primitive language, and practically in a savage state. Today there is not a child in the Philippines, whether of savage tribe or noble Spanish ancestry, who has not the opportunity of an education, and this without any expense to the parents of the child. Aside from the actual school work there are being taught trades and arts which will place these people in the front rank of independence among civilized nations.

In the Palaces of Varied Industries and Manufactures, foreign countries and domestic States have united in a comprehensive collection of all that is being done in the world of commerce and domestic art. Porcelains and potteries, tapestries and furniture, carpets and decorative statuary, both foreign and domestic, are on display. Model paper factories, knitting factories, carpet looms, ribbon looms, thread mills, embroidery looms and blanket looms, give actual working demonstrations of how their products are attained.

The Palace of Fine Arts, a classic structure which has received more encomiums from the world's architects and artists than any other edifice of its kind erected in modern times, is full of masterpieces of modern sculpture and painting. Italy and France, in spite of their great struggle, have sent representative canvases, marbles and bronzes from the masters of modern art. Sweden, Norway, Finland, Hungary, The Netherlands, Argentina, Uruguay, Portugal, Japan, China and the Philippines are all represented by galleries of splendid paintings and statuary. The American section has proven a revelation and has established beyond question that America is now assuming a prominent place in the world and history of art.

Rare Gobelin tapestries from France, ancient marbles and bronzes from Italy, priceless porcelains, potteries and rugs from Persia, India, Italy, Turkey, France, England and Ireland, Netherlands and Denmark, exquisite glassware from Germany and Austria, antique furniture from England, France and Japan, old embroideries and paintings from China and Persia and India, marvelous laces from Italy, Belgium, France, Sweden, Ireland and Spain, Portugal and Greece.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTY.)

increased size would mean that the young-
sters would take some time longer to mature
to the laying stage; but if the birds are
easier to rear this would be more than com-
pensated for, apart from other improvements
which are being made in the industry.

the absence of the male bird. Study their
condition and learn what is wanting.
From Far and Near.

As a result of "Swat the Rooster" (that is
eliminate the males from the flock) there
was recently shipped from Springfield, Mo.,
a carload of cocks and cockerels to Chicago
totaling 3500 individual specimens.

If we are to believe the statistical fiend
(H. M. Cottrell) of the Rock Island Railway
System, there are over 300,000 farmers in
that corporation's territory that are devoid
of poultry; 60,895 of this number are cred-
ited to Texas. Here is an opportunity for
breeders to exploit new markets for their
products.

The Canadian Department of Agriculture
reports that in 1914 the Dominion imported
\$200,000 worth more poultry than it ex-
ported, and that the importation of eggs
aggregated in value the large sum of
\$2,500,000. In the light of these facts the
outlook for the industry in Canada is cer-
tainly not discouraging.

Statistics recently compiled show that
while the State of Massachusetts possesses a
market for about \$50,000,000 worth of poultry
product annually, only about one-seventh,
or about \$7,000,000 worth, is produced annu-
ally in the State, the other \$43,000,000 worth
being imported from other States.

According to a late decision handed down
by the New York Court of Appeals, thirteen
persons, convicted in New York in 1911 of
conspiring to control the supply and price
of poultry, must pay fines of \$500 each
and serve three months in the penitentiary.
These convictions all represented New York
City commission dealers and brokers.

There is evidently a strong feeling in favor
of score card shows throughout the country.

The poultry press is teeming with corre-
spondence from breeders defending the sys-
tem, and asking its adoption. Evidently a
new generation of exhibitors is to the fore,
as we notice but few of the old-time judges
and breeders championing the change.

According to a dispatch from E. E. Rich-
ards, president of the American Poultry As-
sociation, the Iowa Live Stock Commission
has authorized the distribution of \$1500 in
prizes on all Iowa entries at the Interna-
tional Poultry Show at San Francisco next
November.

A War Myth Refuted.

[Martin Marshall in Leslie's:] According
to press reports the Germans believe that
American munitions have been for months
past playing an important part in the
European battlefields, and the statement is
frequently made by responsible German of-
ficers that had it not been for the American
supplies Germany would have conquered
the allies before this. At the end of June a
categorical statement was made in New
York that up to that time practically no
shells of American manufacture had been
fired in Europe. Possibly an insignificant
number had reached the firing line before
the beginning of June, but the Bethlehem
Steel Company, which is the first Ameri-
can concern to make delivery in any quan-
tity on its orders for shrapnel and high ex-
plosive shells, did not begin to load the first
ship until the last week in June, and it is
impossible that these shells could be used
before the middle of July. While the allies
have undoubtedly been drawing consider-
able quantities of rifle ammunition from the
United States, for months past, the
European artillery duels up to this time have
been conducted without American help.

Ambition.
Despicable word! And twice despicable
is he who labors under such
A visionary monster.
The silent power that drives
Home the dastard's knife
And royal blood doth follow
Out the blade from living flesh.
Ambition! Cannons roar and
Armies clash in great gigantic
Struggle for supremacy.
Ambition! Spoiler of our children
And the curse of man and womankind.
Think you by this 'tis meet
To sit and drone away your life—?
If so, confused you have the
Aims of perseverance and ambition.
Perseverance is a godly gift,—
Inborn and of a man's own
Rightful heritage and by
Studios contemplation you will
Know that perseverance and
Persistence ever placed a man
Within his designated and contended
Circle—while ambition forever
Eggs him on to ruination,
Mental misery and death.

JACK WOLF.

Simply Showing Him.

[Chicago Journal:] "James, what are you
doing to Willie?" asked the schoolteacher.
"He wanted to know if you take ten from
fifteen how many would remain. So I took
ten of his marbles to show him and now
he wants them back."
"Well, why don't you give them to him,
then?"
"Coz he'd forget how many is left."

One of World's Great Travelers.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOURTEEN.)
I heard that a domestic cat cannot live at
that altitude, but I saw this one for myself.
"The woman was an Indian—a Quichua—
and she was changing her abode, for she car-
ried a number of household belongings as well
as her pet. I saw her on the mountain sum-
mit, and as is the custom in this and many
other countries, she stooped down, lifted a
stone and placed it upon the cairn reared by
those who have attained the height. What
interested me was that pussy, unchained and
unbasked, stayed unmoved upon her
shoulder.

"Although I have been the first white
woman to follow many a caravan trail, I
always bear in remembrance the women who
preceded me. I go prepared, equipped and
protected. These women before me since
prehistoric days have traveled the almost
impregnable ways on foot, unprotected, un-
equipped for the hardships. My questioning
thought as I meet one difficulty after an-
other is always: How did those women
meet the dangers? What were their
thoughts?"

Couldn't Serve Two Masters.

[Case and Comment:] A. B. Storms, for-
mer president of the State College, Ames,
Iowa, in his lecture, "Are We Sane or In-
sane," tells the following incident in his
discussion of the mad rush of American
youth to get positions, to get at something
that will bring them money.

"My sister, who served as a missionary,
once asked a raw Norwegian girl if she
didn't want to serve the Lord. 'Nope,' said
the girl. 'Aye got a job.'"

Selection of Turkeys to be Kept for Breeding.

By M. M. Stearns.

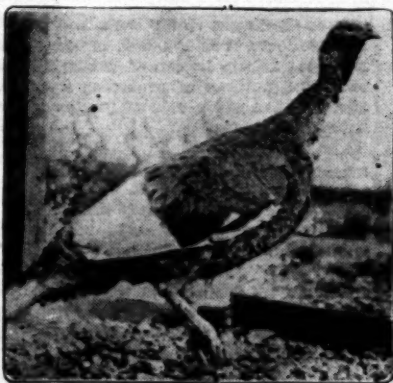
CULLING A FLOCK.

THE SOONER a flock of turkeys is
divided in the fall, and the birds that
are to be sold for market are sepa-
rated from those that are to be kept for
breeders, the better.

In deciding what birds to keep one has
to be guided with turkeys by rules that
are very different from those that are suc-
cessfully employed with chickens. With
chickens the entire culling process, among
old birds at least, is greatly simplified
by the age requirements. Since hens are
kept for egg purposes, and since a hen
each year lays fewer eggs than the preced-
ing season, all birds 2, 3 or 4 years old
are weeded out as soon as there is sufficient
young stock to meet the requirements. If
there are enough pullets, all 2-year-old birds,
as a general rule can be crated away to
market.

But with turkeys egg production is not the
main object in view; consequently the birds
that are best for breeding purposes may
advantageously be retained year after year.
This means that when culling time comes
around the entire flock must pass inspection
and those birds be weeded out that have
failed to come up to the standard estab-
lished by the rest—whether they are 2, 4
or even 8 years old. If ten turkeys are to
be culled from a flock of forty grown birds,
every one of the forty must be considered
in the competition, so that each of those
of the thirty kept until another season
shall be superior to the ten that are sold
for market.

Weight is a prime requisite with turkey
hens. In picking old birds to keep, the
hens with large bones and frame, the big,
heavy hens should, other things being equal,
always be given preference over birds of
lighter weight. Small hens should be
culled as undesirable. Each year, through
selecting for size, the average weight of
the hens retained should be greater than
for the preceding season. Only in exceed-
ingly rare instances of enormously over-
grown birds—hens weighing over twenty
pounds in the fall—should this rule be set
aside. It is from the female birds that
the poult of the succeeding season receive,
to a large extent, their size and vigor.
Consequently, if undersized turkey hens are
used as breeders the result will almost cer-
tainly be shown in at least some of the
poult of the succeeding season, and in-
stead of large, uniformly vigorous turkeys
the next year will see an uneven assort-



TO GOOD FOR THE AX.

A true-to-type Bourbon Red hen that shows
even while moulting many points—size,
shape, bone, alertness, tameness—desirable
in breeding stock.

ment of some big, well-grown young stock,
together with too large a proportion of
undersized birds, or runts.

Turkey hens that have made good records
as layers, sitters and brooders should be
given preference over birds that have proven
unsatisfactory in any or all of these re-
gards. If, during the breeding season,
celluloid bands are slipped onto the shanks
of the birds that are doing particularly
well the culling process in the fall is con-
siderably simplified. Bands of a different
color, by the same token, placed on legs
of unsatisfactory hens gives an even more
definite line when culling time comes
around.

It is particularly important to eliminate
at the first opportunity any birds, male
or female, that have given unsatisfactory
results as breeders, through lack of vital-
ity or any other defect in the offspring.
It is obvious that only by marking such
birds unmistakably can they be sure of
elimination in the fall. A gobbler that
leaves occasional clutches of eggs unfert-
ilized, or a gobbler or a hen that bequeaths
to its descendants any undesirable traits—a
tendency to disease, lack of vigor, lack of size
or off-color feathering—should be definitely
marked and taken from the breeding flock
at the first ensuing market-period. There
is no greater abomination in a flock of adult
turkeys than one or two unidentified spec-
imens that perpetuate undesirable charac-
teristics in the succeeding generations.

Vigor and alertness are always to be de-

sired in adult turkeys, and in culling the
flock great care should be exercised to aug-
ment a preponderance of these qualities. An
opposing characteristic that usually proves
very desirable is domestication; a quiet,
tame hen that shows little fear of humans is,
other thing being equal, to be preferred to
the wild, flighty birds that are forever
thrashing about, breaking eggs in a sudden
panic and raising turkey-devil generally
over the entire place.

Since immunity from disease, good health,
vigor and vitality are far more prevalent in
wild than in tame stock (since through the
survival of the fittest the wild turkey tribes
are composed almost entirely of exceptional
hardy birds, while with thoroughly domes-
ticated turkeys the weaklings and other
undesirables are retained in far greater
proportions) it is not easy to breed the
wished-for vigorous characteristics into the
quietest birds of the flock. Some years of
successful breeding and careful selection
are usually required before one can secure
in quiet, thoroughly domesticated birds all,
or even any large proportion, of the desir-
able characteristics of wild turkeys.

The ideal turkey hen is a large, full-breast-
ed, big-boned bird, sixteen pounds or over in
weight, exceedingly alert, yet at the same
time quiet and tame and not easily to be
scared. A clear eye, a good appetite, quick
actions and great activity usually denote
the necessary strength and vigor. Prize
turkeys have a certain commanding, digni-
fied, yet intelligent and watchful presence
that, once learned, can readily be recog-
nized.

The selection of old gobblers is usually a
comparatively simple matter. Except in ex-
ceedingly large flocks there are so few
birds to select from that little choice is
necessary. A bird that has given good re-
sults may be kept with unrelated hens
for four or five years before being replaced
by a young bird.

The feathering of poult is supposed to
be derived largely from the male parent,
just as size and vigor are in large part sup-
posed to come through the female parent.
Accordingly, when one is breeding for ap-
pearance as well as utility, it is desirable
to select exceedingly beautiful, perfectly-
feathered gobblers.

While size is not considered of such great
importance in male as in female birds, it
is, of course, essential to see that no un-
sized gobblers are left after the flock has
been culled. A vigorous, well-shaped, well-

feathered, medium-sized gobbler, from
twenty-three to twenty-six pounds in weight
when in a lean, hardy condition, may usu-
ally be given preference over exceedingly
large birds that weigh in the neighborhood
of forty pounds. Even a thirty-five pound
Tom is an exceedingly heavy bird and
should ordinarily be kept at the head of a
flock only after having demonstrated his
ability to beget fine poult.

Any exceedingly proud male, that struts
a disproportionate amount of the time, is
usually a very "safe bet," both in regard
to vigor and hardiness of the offspring.

Among the young birds those that have
been marked at hatching time or subsequent-
ly for any defect, even though that defect
has later disappeared, should inevitably find
their way to the chopping-block Thanks-
giving time.

The birds to be kept as possible breeders
should be those that have shown good
growth from the start and that have never
passed through any sickness or other set-
back. Ordinarily, the birds that have grown
most rapidly are to be given preference
over those that have developed more slow-
ly, the exception to this rule being in the
case of some late-hatched, fast-growing
birds, raised in confinement, that, while de-
veloping rapidly, have shown a tendency
to put on meat rather than develop bone.

Among the young gobblers the best birds
to keep are usually the tallest, gawkiest
birds, with seemingly overgrown bones,
that, while out-growing all the rest, have
yet shown no great tendency to put on
weight at too early an age.

Staite's Lice Killer Food

A preparation which when fed to fowls
will rid them of Lice and Mites, keep
them in absolute health, prevent disease
and increase the egg yield.

THE UP-TO-DATE METHOD
NO SPRAYING
NO DUSTING
NO GREASING

"JUST FEED IT TO 'EM, THAT'S ALL"
Does not affect eggs or flesh.
Try this new Lice Killer, it is a wonder.
Mix in the feed three times a week.

Aggeler & Musser Seed Co.
115 NORTH MAIN STREET
Los Angeles Agents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—All transcontinental travel records have been broken by the eastern attendance to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Never before in the history of cross-

A RESUME.
In the Horticultural Gardens, occupying a number of acres back of the Horticultural Palace, there has been a riot of flowers ever since the opening of the exposition. Here preserving kitchens and exhibits of fruit from all over the world.

The Throngs That Have Come to California.

From a Special Correspondent.

Saturday, September 11, 1915.
[Saturday, September 11, 1915.]

Painted Desert Indians in the Surf at San Diego.



A group of pottery makers in the "Painted Desert."



Their first view of the Ocean.



Indians examining water before they venture in.

* (See text on page 7)

One of World's Great Travelers.
(Continued from Page Fourteen)

I heard that a domestic cat cannot live at that altitude, but I saw this one for myself. The woman was an Indian—a Chinaman and she was changing her abode, for she carried a number of household belongings as well as her pet. I saw her on the mountain summit, and as is the custom in this and many other countries, she stooped down, lifted a stone and placed it upon the cat's rear by those who have attained the height. What

Ambition.
Despicable word! And twice despised is he who labors under such a visionary monster.
The silent power that drives home the dastard's knife
And royal blood doth follow
Out the blade from living flesh.
Ambition! Canons roar and
Armies clash in great gigantic
Struggle for supremacy.
Ambition! Spoiler of our children
And the curse of man and woman-kind.
Think you by this the meet

The poultry press is learning with considerable interest the absence of the male bird, study their condition and learn what is wanted.
From far and near.
As a result of "Sweet the Rooster" (that is eliminate the males from the flock) there was recently shipped from Springfield, Mo., a carton of cocks and cockerels to Chicago totaling 3500 individual specimens.
If we are to believe the statistical head (H. M. Cottrell) of the Rock Island Railway System, there are over 300,000 farmers in that corporation's territory that are devoid of poultry! 60,593 of this number are credited to Texas. Here is an opportunity for

November.
The poultry press is learning with considerable interest the absence of the male bird, study their condition and learn what is wanted.
From far and near.
As a result of "Sweet the Rooster" (that is eliminate the males from the flock) there was recently shipped from Springfield, Mo., a carton of cocks and cockerels to Chicago totaling 3500 individual specimens.
If we are to believe the statistical head (H. M. Cottrell) of the Rock Island Railway System, there are over 300,000 farmers in that corporation's territory that are devoid of poultry! 60,593 of this number are credited to Texas. Here is an opportunity for

Value of Spineless Cactus as Poultry Food.

By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

EXPERIMENTS.

THERE have been furnished the writer, by the City Beautiful man of the Illustrated Weekly, two letters bearing on the feeding values of spineless cactus, which are here considered for two reasons, namely: (1) because the writer has held somewhat negative opinions on its feeding values, based on reports and observations of poultrymen, and (2) because after all it is only the truth that we are seeking—beliefs and opinions must perforce give way to facts. And right here many are confronted with the observation that there are numerous strains or varieties of spineless cactus, which all possess varying degrees of economic or feeding values. Thus one experiment may prove abortive and another more or less successful, due to these differences in character. Admitting this, we are still of the opinion that spineless cactus gets its chief value as an emergency food. As a correspondent from Santa Ana (Mrs. C. R. A.) puts it, "our young chicks and turkeys devour it with great relish. We have found, however, that it takes the place of nothing, but that it tides all stock over until the winter rains have started the pasturage once more."

The tests that have been carried on under the auspices of the Haywards Chamber of Commerce give more specific results, though the short periods during which the cactus was fed, as well as the rather small number of birds involved, leaves the question still somewhat nebulous, though the tests do show that spineless cactus possesses economic values to poultry breeders. Hence it is a matter of regret that the experiments, or rather the reports of results, did not specifically state the varieties used. This experiment was begun July 22 and continued to July 30, with the following results:

(1) Hayward Poultry Producers' Association.
Four 6 months old White Leghorn pullets (laying,) hatched January 16, 1915, property of Mr. R. J. Graham.

July 22 to July 24, fed cactus, mixed grain, dry bran and given water.

July 24 to July 29, fed nothing but cactus and given no water.

July 29 and July 30, fed cactus, mixed grain, dry bran and given water.

From July 21 to July 30, the four pullets laid seventeen eggs, or an average of two eggs per day.

Total quantity of cactus actually consumed by the four pullets, 12 1/4 pounds.

Remarks: After being moved from a distance, placed in new environment and in a smaller coop, fed cactus as a green food, there was no appreciable falling off in eggs.

(2) Gorrie & Yeoman.
Three 1-year-old White Plymouth Rock hens (setting,) hatched June, 1914, weight eighteen pounds, property of Mr. William Yeoman.

July 22 to July 24, fed cactus, grain and given water.

July 24 to July 30, fed nothing but cactus and given no water.

From July 24 to July 30, three hens layed five eggs.

Total quantity of cactus actually consumed by the three hens, 10 1/2 pounds.

Weight of three hens, July 30, 18 1/2 pounds.
Remarks: Three hens from setting placed in store window, and fed only cactus and given no water, commenced laying and gained one-half pound in weight altogether.

(3) Rosenberg Company.
Three 9 months old Barred Rock pullets (laying,) hatched October, 1914, weight 9 1/2 pounds each, property of George W. Kavanagh.

Commenced on July 24 and fed nothing but cactus and given no water to July 30.

July 29 obtained one egg.

Total quantity of cactus actually consumed by the three pullets, fourteen pounds.

Weight of three pullets July 30, 10 1/2 pounds.
Remarks: Three pullets from setting placed in coop in store window, fed only cactus and given no water during entire time of test, commenced laying and gained 1 1/4 pounds altogether.

Conclusions: Spineless forage cactus fed to three sets of chickens for over a week, showed that those laying continued to lay and those which had been setting, commenced to lay and gained in weight.



ARRESTING EROSION.

The application of this principle is apparent. Sand and silt fill in behind the barriers, restoring the angle of repose to the slope, absorbing and holding moisture, and making the planting of trees and brush an easy job. Mountain slides left to themselves grow constantly worse.

These experiments are certainly encouraging, but hardly conclusive. We should like to hear from other breeders on the values of spineless cactus as a food for chickens, ducks, geese, etc. More especially would we like to hear from people who have fed it for longer periods, and what the results showed, not only as to the physical condition of the birds, but as to its economy in comparison with other green foods.

The "Progeny Test" in the Breeding Pen.

One of the important points dwelt upon by Dr. Raymond Pearl of the Maine Experiment Station, in an address delivered at a convention of poultry breeders at the Storrs (Ct.) Experiment Station grounds was the "progeny test." A record is kept not only of how many eggs a hen has laid, but also of the fertility of those eggs, and the viability of the chicks. When hens are being selected for breeders their egg production is not the first point looked for. Their record is carefully gone over to see the fertility of their eggs, the livability of the chicks and the performance of their daughters. Evidently a hen whose progeny are poor layers, or whose eggs do not hatch, or chicks do not live, is not a very good hen to breed from. The breeding of "winter layers" is the point aimed at; and the records are kept of the number laid during the winter months. This ranges from a dozen or fifteen to an average for the pen of over fifty. A hen that lays four dozen eggs when they are 50 cents a dozen has more than paid for her year's keeping. What she lays after that is profit. It is not absolute proof that a hen produces only infertile eggs, until she has been tried with another male. For this and other reasons it is quite an advantage to use two male birds in breeding, alternating them every four or five days. This system is largely practiced by Tom Barron; by using males that are own brothers he does not disturb the blood lines.

Blending English and American Leghorns.

A writer in the Feathered World of London calls attention to the fact that the White Leghorns that have been so pronounced a feature in both the Australian and American egg-laying contests have been smaller in size than the average English Leghorn, and that the eggs laid by them, have also been undersize. In order to overcome this, he argues that the blood of the English type be used more freely by Australian and American breeders. In this, it is contended that certain advantages are liable to follow, viz., improved vitality and an increase in the size of the eggs. In respect to the productivity of the English Leghorn, it averages well in numbers as well as size of hen fruit. To blend these two types along intelligent lines, it is argued there would be evolved a fowl of improved all around qualities. There would probably be one drawback, and one only, and that is that the union would produce a less precocious specimen; but, on the other hand, it would be more lasting. The

increased size would mean that the youngsters would take some time longer to mature to the laying stage; but if the birds are easier to rear this would be more than compensated for, apart from other improvements that are likely to be secured. These suggestions are not without interest to California Leghorn breeders, where egg production has in cases become the dominant factor at the expenses of other equally important considerations.

Shows for 1915-16.

In spite of the somewhat slow season for sale of breeding stock and choice specimens of fowl, as well as a somewhat depressed condition in commercial poultry products, there seems to be the usual activity in show matters. The chief event will of course be the international poultry show at San Francisco, November 18-28; but preceding that important fixture, Riverside will give a show October 5-9; San Jose, October 6-9; Redwood City, November 11-14; Phoenix (Arizona), November 15-20. These shows, preceding the international, will act as a sort of clearance house or "round up" for that event, as many of the winners undoubtedly will be entered at San Francisco. Likewise, those fixtures following the San Francisco show will exhibit many of the birds finding place at that important event. Among the important shows so listed may be mentioned Pasadena, December 1-4; Long Beach, December 2-6; Modesto, December 1-3; Porterville, December 9-12; Santa Ana, December 28-31; Los Angeles, January 5-11, 1916; and Sacramento, January 14-18. Thus poultry fanciers and breeders, both amateur and professional, will be afforded the usual opportunities to enjoy exhibits of fine birds, as many entries will undoubtedly be by eastern and foreign exhibitors. People interested in pure-blooded fowl should make a note of these fixtures and dates for future reference.

Hens Without Males.

Mrs. R. S. writes from Santa Ana that her hens are not laying satisfactorily; that they are without males, and that she wants to know the cause.

It is supposed that hens lay better without males, but we never have seen the record of any experiments proving the truth of this statement, though eggs so produced have a better keeping quality, because infertile. Hens lay best when happy and contented—when their environment is quiet and secluded, and they are of course properly fed and cared for. Poor laying may be due to one or more causes, such as poor housing, the presence of mites and lice, improper feeding, or many other causes other than

The Chinese Egg Law Unconstitutional.

As foreshadowed in this department under date of September 4, the law passed by the last Legislature making it mandatory that all imported eggs be labeled, has been declared unconstitutional in a test case by Judge Sturtevant of San Francisco. In his decision it was announced that he had exam-

ined the statutes in question, but had failed to find any requirement that persons wear signs reading, "I have eaten imported eggs." Nor any statute requiring any to wear a sign reading, "I do not use honey manufactured by bees." Such a statute he would have considered as valid as the ones under consideration. In concluding his decision Judge Sturtevant intimated if another case were presented he would enable it to be taken on appeal to the Supreme Court. All of which means that if the poultry interests are good fighters, they have the opportunity to show their metal. Nevertheless, the fact remains that to sell imported Chinese eggs for fresh California ranch hen fruit is an imposition on the public.

Foothill Feather Farm

TRUE SILVER CAMPINES the Poultry of the Distant Past, the Fowl of the Future, long established in Belgium, England and Canada, but comparatively rare in the United States. Selected and mated breeding birds for sale.

Crystal White Orpingtons, selected Barred Rocks, White-faced Black Spanish (Rowan's sweeping prize winners), Black Minorcas, (ribbon getters), "Red" R. I. Reds, and the always on-deck Single-comb White Leghorns.

Fowls and eggs supplied. Day-old and 10-day-old chicks for sale. Choice of above breeds.

Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Pigeons, Deer, Goats and Dogs.

FOOTHILL FEATHER FARM, No. 7069 W. Franklin Ave., Hollywood District. A picturesque spot. 30 minutes from the city, 15 minutes from Van Nuys, 45 minutes from the San Fernando Valley generally, via the Cahuenga Pass. Phone Home 57278.

Midland Poultry Food No. 4

The greatest moulting food ever manufactured. It keeps your fowls in perfect condition while laying. It keeps them laying while moulting. If your birds are not laying try Midland No. 4. Price \$2 per sack.

AGGELER & MUSSER SEED CO.,
115 N. Main St.
Southern California Agents.



Don't Neglect Your Hens

in the summer. Try our Complete System of Feeding as described in our free book, "Chickens from Shell to Market."

Coulson Co., Petaluma, Cal.



BALED SHAVINGS



25^c
BALE

Special Prices in Quantities.

CLEAN
SIFTED
NO DUST
NO REDWOOD

MAKES excellent mulch for Orchardists.
Best for Horse or Cattle Bedding.
Best for Chicken Nests or Scratching Material.

MILLER HIVE & BOX CO.

Sunset East 118. 201 No. Ave. 18. Home 10489

By Edward Marshall.

"Through these means the South, after

COTTON IS ALL RIGHT. The South needs the cotton market and the world needs the cotton market. REPERFECTED BY W.A.R.

Cotton Saved and a New South Building.

By Edward Marshall.

Saturday, September 11, 1915.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

supply of cotton from the previous year. This would indicate that today there are a little less than 1,000,000 bales more than

Improving Warehouse Facilities.

"Nor are these the only valuable by-products of the European war for the States of the American South. The section generally has learned the value of warehouse facilities which can furnish receipts acceptable as collateral for loans, not only by local institutions but in the great money centers.

"While warehouse facilities are not as extensive as they should be, the South's capacity to care for cotton pending demand are better than they have ever been in the past.

"And there is a general disposition on the part of various States in the South to enact good warehouse laws. This is a very favorable sign.

"I hope that the example set in Memphis, New Orleans, and other cotton centers, by the erection of first-class warehouses, affording cheap insurance and providing for economical handling, will be followed until throughout the South has been assured sufficient storage room, receipts from which will be regarded as acceptable collateral throughout the money markets of the United States.

"The building of warehouses of small capacity and at points not properly to be considered concentration centers, while good in its way, will not prove to be really beneficial as a means of inducing loans from a distance for these districts, inasmuch as the natural tendency of the loaners of funds in the larger cities make them lean toward receipts issued by the larger and more responsible warehouse companies.

Cotton as Bank Security.

"There is no question that the receipts of many of the smaller individual warehouses throughout the South have as great intrinsic value as the receipts from the larger concerns, yet it is impossible that such numerous small warehouses should achieve a reputation for security equal to that of the concerns handling thousands of bales in contrast to their hundreds of bales.

"It is important that the small warehouse should not be discouraged, but it is even more important that large and well-equipped warehouses should exist at central points. The receipts of the small warehousemen will be accepted locally as good collateral as well as nearby monetary centers, while those issued by the larger and better-known

warehousemen will command currency in the great financial centers.

"When the system is perfected, by means of which loans against cotton can be offered in a way which will deserve the full confidence of the banks throughout the country we shall have perfected a system by means of which surplus funds of one section safely can be sent to meet the seasonal needs of another section in more transactions than those concerning cotton alone.

"I can imagine nothing which would do more to stimulate and knit into a perfect and co-operative whole the commercial interests of the entire country.

"Ever since the outbreak of the war the condition of the foreign exchange market has been such as to make hazardous any forward export sales to be liquidated in the money of the country to which the shipment is made. Few buyers of exchange care to take on commitments for deliveries at future dates. The result has been that the payment in dollars at some of our principal centers has almost invariably been insisted upon. This complication exists today in even a greater measure than it did at the opening of the war, for the large exports from the United States have made the balance of trade so much in our favor, and so much difficulty has been experienced by European countries to secure the necessary funds to liquidate their obligations in this country that the market has been slowly declining until sterling and other familiar exchanges have sunk to levels scarcely anticipated. Without doubt the most intelligent effort will be made, not only upon the part of European bankers, but those in this country as well to better maintain the exchanges on a basis more nearly approaching parity. The uncertainty, however, of the course foreign exchange may pursue is a perplexing problem and one which precludes forward sales, not only of cotton but of other commodities and manufactures, unless the American exporter is assured payment will be made in dollars.

"The Federal Reserve Act gives to member banks the privilege of accepting time bills covering transactions involving imports and exports. There is but little doubt that considerable assistance could be given our European friends, and especially to those who may be optimistic as to the future of their national exchange, were importers through the medium of their banks to negotiate the opening of dollar credits with American bankers, thus placing the risk of exchange where it should be. Such a procedure would permit forward sales to be made without difficulty. It is safe

to say that should such a policy be adopted it would be welcomed by American bankers, as it would give us an opportunity to employ considerable funds in the financing of the bills.

"I speak with absolute confidence when I say that there is no question that if it be found necessary to hold cotton in large quantities, the banks of the large money centers would be only too glad to do their best in helping toward this end, if a system is arrived at where loans can be offered in acceptable shape.

A Difficult Situation Easily Met.

"When we consider the ease of money at this time and the improbability of any disturbance we cannot fail to realize how well equipped we are to care for not only cotton but any other crops in poor demand because of the war. It is a revelation of the ease with which a difficult situation may be handled if it is treated scientifically.

"Today the credit expansion ability of our banking system is probably far in excess of what it ever was before, and even were that not enough to assure the South's ability to care for its needs we now find ourselves equipped with the Federal reserve banks, ready to step into any breach and lend very great assistance.

"When we consider the statistics of cotton, comparing the probable demand with the smallness of the present crop, it is hard to believe that prices possibly can sink to any ruinous level.

Good Prices, if Not the Highest.

"While it is not to be expected that cotton values will rise to the high levels that have been known in the past, yet sales surely will be made at remunerative rates and at the end of next season the growers will find themselves in a much better condition than that in which they found themselves at the end of last season."

"The squeeze then," I suggested, "has meant only a temporary injury to the South, while it has brought to it a permanent benefit?"

"Not only to the South, but to the entire country," said Mr. Eldridge. "At no time in its history has the United States been upon a sounder financial basis than at present.

"There are good reasons to hope that our effort to maintain neutrality will be successful up to the end of the war.

"To my mind it is certain that the people of the United States are not in the least desirous of engaging in the contest, or even of severing diplomatic relations with anyone.

"Peace means progress and we are pro-

gress that war means destruction and the hope has been proving that. It is progress and not destruction that we want.

Our Hope Lies in Peace and Work.

"While it is proper that we should insist on the observance of our rights, it is hard for me to believe that a nation like ours, which always has been ready and willing to observe the rights of others, will ever be forced to raise arms against any nation for wilfully ignoring our rights.

"If we are so fortunate as to keep out of the ranks of the belligerents our position at the end of the war will be even stronger than it is today.

"At the same time it is not possible that with world events in the unsettled condition which now must be regarded as inevitable, for some time to come, we shall enjoy any superlative degree of what is termed 'prosperity.' The ruin wrought by such a war must in some degree be universal and not quickly to be repaired.

"I think it certainly will be found true that capital will not be desirous of engaging in large new enterprises so long as a somber veil before the future may possibly be raised to reveal terrible events.

Hope, but be Conservative.

"There is every reason to believe that the spirit of conservation, which now is so pronouncedly manifest from one end of the country to the other, will continue to be observed till the end of the war is in sight.

"But so long as the present conditions prevail, so long as we do not become involved, I think our financial condition should remain as easy as it is at present, or easier.

"Bank reserves are in a higher ratio than ever, which means that our banks are able to expand credits in a greater measure than usual.

"This, coupled with the further power in that direction, afforded by the Federal reserve banks, shows that we have little cause to fear any inability to care for the legitimate needs of our trade and commerce.

"When the war is over and the world once more has settled down to a peaceful existence, we may look for a very considerable expansion of our credits, and then the one great concern of the nation's banking men will be the necessity for placing limits upon that expansion, thus preventing a disaster which otherwise very likely might come as the result of an after-the-war credit enthusiasm. The danger of inflation then will be greater than the danger of depression is now."

[Copyright, 1915, by Edward Marshall.]

The Mother of Nine.

HOW SHE RENTED A HOUSE FOR HER BROOD.

By J. C. Carston.

"**L**AND SAKES! Such a time huntin' a house in this town I never saw in all my born days. Just seems as if everybody was dead 'n' agin folks that have children.

"We thought, me and paw did, that when we left Missouri and come to California that our troubles all would end, but deary me suz! If you had seen us when we started out to find sumthin' to live in, I reckon you'd a thought we was deservin' of sympathy.

"Of course we've got nine children—but land sakes! is that anything agin us? Leastwise it ain't back in Missouri, but out here it jest seems as if folks that has got children are looked upon with a hull lot of suspicion.

"Anyway, that's the way we sized things up when we started out that day in the southwest part o' town to find a flat or a house of some kind.

"But law sakes! Such a time you never saw. We thought we'd look for a nice flat somewhere at first, so we got out the Sunday paper and made out a list and started out—the hull 'leven of us.

"The first place we tried, we liked the looks of the house all right, but when we rung the door bell and a woman answered, she began to scowl right away.

"Good mornin', says paw, 'we seen your had a flat to rent—'

"Is all them children yours? broke in the woman, foldin' her arms across her buxum and scowlin' at us. Realy she showed her ill-breedin' by buttin' right in before paw had a chance to finish what he had begun to say.

"Yes, they be," says I, smilin' back at

her real friendly-like, expectin' of course that she'd give us a word o' praise for havin' such a fine-lookin' family.

"Well, you can't come in here then," says the woman, shuttin' her lips tight and slammin' the door right in our faces. The impudent hussy.

"Then she went to a window and looked out and said:

"You might just as well go on. We never let our flats to folks that has got children—and such a tribe as you have, of all things."

"Well, we didn't stop to argue with her, for I claim to be a lady, so we jest got on a car and went to the next place on the list.

"We rung a bell agin and a man come to the door with a cap on his head that said 'Janitor' on it.

"Whadda you want?" says he.

"We want to look at that flat you got advertised to rent," says I.

"Be all them kids yours?" says the man to paw.

"Yes, paw told him. Quite a sizable bunch, ain't it?"

"Too sizable for this place," says the man with a grin. "We ain't runnin' no day nursery here."

"But we allus pay in advance," says I.

"Can't help that," says the man agin.

"Don't you see that sign over there? And he pointed to a card that read, 'No children wanted.'"

"Well sir, we tried two or three more places, but everybody turned us down plumb cold. Little Jimmy and the twins, Elberta and Elfrida, was gittin' tired from walkin' so much, so I says to paw:

"Let's go get somethin' to eat, and then you, paw, have got to take these young ones off somewhere while I see if I can't rent a place; I'll go out alone this afternoon."

"So we went to a lunch place on

Washington street, near to the cemetery, and got some dinner. It was real good, too, for fifteen cents, and after we got filled up paw says to me:

"Now maw, if you want to look at somethin' else I'll take the children over and walk around the cemetery for an hour or so. I see they've plenty of green grass to sit down on if we get tired."

"So paw he bought a dozen bananas and some oranges and took the children over to the cemetery whilst I looked up two or three places that was advertised in that neighborhood.

"It was a real swell section—and just about the kind of a place I wanted to git into and I jest made up my mind I'd rent a house of some kind that afternoon or know the reason why. Fin'ly I found a place that suited me. Rent \$20 a month, includin' water.

"How much of a family have you got?" asked the man that showed me the place.

"Why," says I, sort o' stammerin'-like, they's me and my husband—"

"Hain't you got no children?" says the man, eyein' me mighty sharp-like.

"I'm the mother of nine," says I. I wouldn't 'a' lied about it, even to have got forty places.

"Well, where be they now?" asked the man agin.

"They're all over there in the cemetery," says I, a-pointin' over that way.

"What," gasped the man, clutchin' at the door post, 'the hull nine of 'em?'

"Yes sir," says I, 'the hull nine of 'em.'"

"A wuff! a wuff!" growled the man, more to himself than to me.

"Why," says I, kinda smilin', 'I don't see nothin' so very awful about it. They're simply waitin' over there for me to come to 'em.'"

"Yes, yes," says the man in a kinda con-

sofin' tone, 'Some parunts never look at it in that manner. Of course you expect to meet 'em all over yonder.'

"I certainly do," says I, 'when I bid the last one, little Jimmy good-by, I told him not to cry for his maw would be back pretty soon. It ain't so very far over there, you know,' says I to the man.

"No," says the man, 'jest a few sighs and a few tears, and there will be a joyful reunion when we meet our loved ones.'

"I'm mighty sure there will be," says I. 'And I'll take this house right now and pay you a month's rent.'

"Well, he called me inside and give me a receipt for the money and I told him we'd move right in in the mornin'.

"When I got back to the cemetery I told paw I'd rented a place.

"Did they ask you if you had any children?" asked paw.

"Yes," says I, 'the man asked me how many we had and I said I was the mother of nine. Then he asked me where they all was and I told him over here in the cemetery.'

"Well, paw he give a yell you could 'a' heard a mile.

"What's the matter with you?" I asked, for paw was actin' like a looney tick.

"You didn't tell him whether they was dead or alive, did you?" paw asked when he could stop laughin'.

"No," says I, 'I didn't.'

"Then paw luffed agin and he jest hollered till I thought he had sure gone daffy.

"Well, the funny side of the hull thing fin'ly dawned upon me and then I had to laff in spite of myself.

"But we got the house anyway and I didn't tell the man a single thing that wasn't so. I don't believe in tellin' even a white lie, so there."

THE COMIN' KID.

guest." As he spoke the man stepped for-

remarkable offer. The gentleman, with a

trust herself to glance at him.

Gentleman Chester left," confessed Slim.

AT THE END.
 of this philosopher. "But there's a duty
 to the living, you know."
 "Yes, that's just what Mrs. Shipley
 wouldn't have had it so at all. He wouldn't
 have liked it."
 "No, no. Of course not," Mrs. Conner
 agreed soothingly. "I never knew you felt
 like this. You're always so bright and
 words aloud as she saw her thrifty neighbor
 across the street and come up the walk.
 "I'm not a philosopher," she kept saying to
 herself. "I'm just a thrifty neighbor."
 "I'm not a philosopher," she kept saying to
 herself. "I'm just a thrifty neighbor."
 "I'm not a philosopher," she kept saying to
 herself. "I'm just a thrifty neighbor."

A Message of Comfort. By Flora Huntley.

[Saturday, September 11, 1915.]

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

Recent Cartoons.



- Cleveland Plain Dealer.



- Seattle Times.



© - Chicago Tribune.



- Indianapolis News.



"NOW, MY DEAR, THERE'S MY RECORD WITH THE RIFLE - HIT THE BULL'S EYE WITHOUT RESTING MY ARM." "OH! HOW PERFECTLY GRAND! NO WONDER GERMANY HESITATES!" - New York World.



- Washington Star.



CLIMBING DOWN.

- New York World.



- Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE SILENT HOUR.
BETTY BROWN looked dreamily out over the vast expanse of ocean which could be seen from the porch of the seaweed bungalow.

An Incident at the Seaweed Bungalow.

By Martha Colby.

Byrdine Hagan Finds Romance. By Edith Dunn.

"CLASS."

IF ONE IS YOUNG, passably pretty, and separated from Romance by a mere matter of a few feet of splintery, heat-warped board walk, one is justified in taking any chance that offers to bridge the gap, even though certain conventions must be left behind in the leap.

Byrdine Hagan, having arrived at this conclusion as she slumped wearily on her high stool behind the counter of the Yokohama Baby Bowling Alley, midway on the long pleasure pier, straightened suddenly at the impetus of the resolve and the necessity of finding a way to carry it out.

It was the slack time which followed immediately after the lunch hour, and the only person visible in all the windy length of the pier was the figure of Romance in blue Norfolk suit and Panama hat, who stood in front of the shooting gallery opposite Byrdine's stall, rifle in hand, intent upon the slaughter of a row of little wooden ducks which somehow always manage to escape tragedy by disappearing with a click over the edge of their tank.

As Byrdine watched, the blue-suited one put down the rifle and turned toward her. Habit made the girl put out her hand to the row of little wooden balls before her; her lips opened to frame the slogan of her trade—and shut.

After all one cannot entice Romance with the offer of "six balls for a nickel—every number sure to win a prize," with which one is accustomed to lure trade, and as yet Byrdine had thought of no other way.

The blue-clad young fellow took a few steps forward, eyeing the Japanese stall undecidedly, and Byrdine, who drew her \$8 per week for her ability to smile wheedlingly, at this juncture, while she flicked the little wooden balls about and declaimed the absolute certainty of winning a prize, turned her pink ratine back squarely upon the advancing figure in pretended haste to get something from the china-choked prize shelves.

The stranger was far down the pier before Byrdine dared turn around.

"I just got to meet him," she assured the corpulent purple dragon on the vase she had seized. "But not here. I won't let him see me here. I got to meet him as an equal. Like them girls he was talkin' to the day he come." It was a declaration often repeated in the three days since the young man had made his first appearance on the pier, but today the last words seemed to bring a sudden inspiration. "I don't see why I couldn't," she said suddenly aloud. "I got as good clothes as any of them had, an' I could get Tsumura to give me a day off."

And so it happened that when the almond-eyed owner of the fat dragon and the little balls appeared he was informed that Miss Hagan would not come to work the next day, and as a preliminary to her holiday would also take the afternoon to devote to the mysterious and delightful rites known to her sex as "getting ready."

The young man in the blue Norfolk suit strolled three times past the girl in pink linen, with the Mary Pickford curls over her shoulder before he could think of an excuse to speak. Then, with an opal-tinted bit of moonstone in his hand, he approached to where she sat, a magazine of the kind whose offerings to literature are concealed somewhere between the ten or twelve front page photographs of famous actresses, and the breakfast food, talcum powder, shaving soap ads in the back.

Byrdine's start of surprise as she looked up would have convinced anybody that the meeting was entirely unexpected, so well did she cover the fact that for the last hour she had been patiently waiting on the part of the beach where she had observed that the young man always took his morning stroll.

"Beauty, isn't it?" the boy asked, tossing the pebble into her lap. "Didn't know there was anything so pretty on this beach."

Something in his tone seemed to hint that the words did not refer to the moonstone, and Byrdine bent her face over the pebble to hide the fact that she understood.

"There's a good many fine ones picked up here," she offered. "Why, Tsumura's got—." She stopped suddenly on the brink of a disclosure concerning the beach-stone

ornaments, to win which tourists daily squandered handfuls of nickels at Tsumura's and veered to a safe subject. "Ain't the sea just grand this morning? I like the beach best before the crowd comes—that's why I'm out so early."

"It's fine. Do you come to the beach every summer?"

"Yes; do you?"

"He shook his head. "My first trip in three years. My people have a cottage here, but they're tired of it so we go other places. They're in the East now, is how I happen to be here."

"But do you always have to go where they want?" incredulously.

"Sure I do."

Byrdine's sympathies stirred. The position of scion of a wealthy and aristocratic family evidently had its drawbacks.

The young man saw the sympathy in her face and hastened to take advantage of it.

"Now that we've got acquainted," he ventured, "suppose we do the sights together. I'm lonesome. I'm not used to those one-party excursions. My people always have a lot of people around. What do you say to joining forces for the day?"

Byrdine covered her joyous eagerness with well-simulated hesitation. "Does seem too bad to have your vacation spoiled when you don't often get one away from your folks," she conceded. "So if you think you'd be less lonesome if I'm along—I—guess—maybe—"

He helped her to her feet and they strolled away, past the little canvas photograph stall with the seedy burro staked outside, past the cottages with rooms-to-let signs across their fronts and lines of grimy bath towels and soggy bathing suits swaying in the back, past the Surf View House, where half a dozen early pleasure-seekers were lamenting the distance to Tipperary in as many different keys, ending with vigorous assertions of their intention to go there, far on to a spot where nature ages ago, foreseeing the needs of lovers, had arranged some great rocks to form a shelter from the sea wind, and spread a carpet of warm sands at their base, thereby instituting the first cozy corner.

Friendship is a plant which matures most quickly in the open. An hour after the two had taken possession of their quiet nook their acquaintance had reached a stage that many months of city meetings would not have made possible.

At the lunch hour they sought a quiet, glass-walled pavilion farther down the beach, which bore the announcement of fish dinners on a shell-bordered sign, and it was here that the thing happened which dealt a sudden shattering death blow to the tender hopes Byrdine had begun to cherish.

As they mounted the steps of the pavilion they were met by a gay party of girls and young men who had been eating ices on the porch, and whom Byrdine recognized as members of the wealthy and rigidly-exclusive summer colony up on the bluff. As they passed, the group exchanged friendly greetings with Byrdine's companion, at the same time bestowing upon the girl glances which, brief as they were, left her hot and quivering with the sense of the unworded criticism they implied. And following close upon this hurt came the first distrust of the friendliness of the young man at her side. She knew now that he must have been conscious all along of the things which had brought those looks of critical disapproval to the face of his friends, the florid pinkness of her linen dress, the cheap smartness of her new sport coat and the obtrusive shortcomings of her soiled white shoes. And she had fancied that she had deceived him into the belief that she was of his own class. Why, the very fact that he had proposed this outing showed that he knew. He could not so have disregarded formalities with a girl of his own set.

Well she would let him see that his friendliness had not deceived her. He must not be allowed to think—Suddenly, through her preoccupation, she felt his gaze upon her and looked up to meet something in his eyes which sent a quick, reassuring throb of hope through the blackness of her disillusionment. She turned her eyes quickly away and the boy, emboldened by

her confusion, put out his hand and clasped hers as it lay on the table.

There was no one else in the room, but he spoke in a whisper as if the words were too sacred for the silence to hear.

"Girlie," he murmured, "tonight I'm going to ask you to marry me. I knew I wanted you as soon as I heard you speak this morning. I guess you don't know how much a woman's voice can tell a man, no matter what she says. I'll give you the rest of the day to get acquainted, and then I'm going to try to tell you how much I care."

Byrdine snatched away her hand and stood up. "Stop!" she interrupted. Oh, I know you mean it. I know when a man's giving me the straight-away an' when he's lyin', but oh, you mustn't ask me to marry you, because—because—I—I—might—do it."

"Why, that's exactly what I want you to do, girlie, so why shouldn't you if you love—but I won't speak of that now. I promised you a day to get used to the idea of having me around permanently. Short of a 'we take back the goods if not absolutely satisfactory' plan, you know. But I warn you, I'm some great little advertiser for myself and I'm going to expect a favorable answer tonight." There was an earnestness under the light words that showed that further argument would be useless, and Byrdine's heart sank as she realized that his refusal to be warned left her free to take the happiness within her grasp.

There had never been quite enough of anything in Byrdine Hagan's life. Parental affection, which in the Hagan family had to be stretched to cover the inconveniently large number of undesired offspring, had left her with but the tag ends of the love which is every child's right, though not always its portion, and the girl had grown up with a pathetic longing to be loved and a strong sense of a general inadequacy of life to supply her needs, from the beefsteak and flannels her frail body suffered for, to the heart hunger which was the strongest need of them all.

"Want to go back to the rocks?" the young man asked as they left the pavilion and turned toward the beach.

"I don't care—anywhere," Byrdine said largely. There was the magnificent carelessness of joy in her voice that seemed to say that all places were alike desirable to her, so long as she was at his side.

As they seated themselves in the shade of the rocks, Byrdine noticed a middle-aged man and a woman sitting a few feet away. The man had the thin face of the scholar and there was about him the unmistakable air of culture and refinement, potent even to those who can claim neither quality. The woman, on the other hand, was coarse in body, and her conversation, as it limped weakly from one trivial topic to another, showed an utter lack of comprehension of her husband's interests, coupled with a kind of irritated resentment that such things should even exist.

"That article you marked in the Review? No; I ain't had time to read it yet. Honest, Harry, it don't seem right to waste time reading when there's so many amusin' things to do at a swell place like this. Harry, don't you s'pose you could get into real 'state like that Mr. Gear at the hotel? We could get ahead then as we can't ever do 's long's you stay on the faculty of that dinky little eastern college."

The man did not answer, but there was a look in his face that one somehow knew must often be there. It was not anger or disgust, but only a resigned hopeless sort of acceptance of the unchangeable, and the pity of it went to Byrdine's heart. After a while the woman got up, shaking the sand from her skirts with tidy little movements.

"I've got both shoes full o' sand, an' the back o' my neck's beginnin' to burn," she complained. "I'm going back to the pier, where it's clean. Say, Harry, can't we go to the Revolving Restraunt tonight? I love to watch the floor turn an' I'm just perfectly crazy over those steamed little-necks with wine sauce."

As the two strolled away Byrdine felt her mind reeling with the shock of unwelcome revelation. It was like that then when one married out of one's class. The woman who had just gone had been young once and pretty, and the man had loved

her and counted on the strength and power of his love to lift her from her coarse commonplaceness to the high level of his own standard—and he had failed. The look in his face showed what that failure had meant.

She turned swiftly to the young man at her side, half expecting to see the faint foreshadowing of it in his face, and in the quiet happiness reflected there she read the death warrant of her hopes.

"It's all off, Byrd," she told herself grimly, digging her hands into the sand to hide their sudden trembling. "You can't take happiness at the risk of spoilin' that kid's life. He's the first man that's ever offered you an honest love and you're goin' to show that you're grateful by turnin' him down—hard."

She got up abruptly, glancing at the tiny watch in its leather bracelet on her wrist.

"I've got an engagement," she remembered. "It's time we're getting back."

"But you'll give me a part of the evening," anxiously.

"Sure." To herself she was thinking—"I'll have him meet me at Tsumura's. It'll be fierce, but it'll go a long way toward reconcilin' him to my 'No.'"

As they approached the Surf View House a perturbed clerk beckoned them from the veranda. "Been looking everywhere for you," he complained. "This came about an hour after you went out this morning." He handed a telegram to the young man, who glanced at it and turned dejectedly to Byrdine.

"My people are coming home, he announced irritably. "Don't see why they couldn't have waited another day. I've got to meet them in the city this evening. I won't be gone more than a couple of hours. You'll wait?"

She nodded smiling. It would be a very long wait, she told herself, for of course he would not come after he had told his people and they had made him see the certain results of his infatuation.

Back in her room, a rear one that looked out upon the back doors of a dyeing and cleaning establishment, from which issued rank odors of steaming clothes and hot dyes, she gave herself up to her grief. The storm did not last long, for when one's \$3 a week depends chiefly upon the ability to look charming, one does not risk the possibility of swollen eyelids and a crimson-tipped nose.

An hour later, as she was starting for the evening's work at Tsumura's, pink powder over the tear stains on her cheeks, and a bitter sense of the injustice of life in her heart, a big limousine swung into the curb beside her, and she looked up to see Romance clad in chauffeur's livery beckoning her from the driver's seat. As she stared bewildered at him he reached down, caught her hand and swung her up beside him.

"Just in time," he exulted laughingly. "We'll take a spin out the Coast road. Tell you, I've hustled some since I saw you. First I caught the train into the city, changed my clothes, chased up to the garage, got out the car and met my people, the folks I drive for, at the 5:50 eastern train. After that—"

"What? Are you their chauffeur?" she gasped.

"Sure. What did you think I was—their religious adviser? After that I drove them to their cottage down here. We're going up to the mountain place the 15th. They've got a swell, big house up there, with a name that sounds like a sleeping-car and three big living-rooms over the garage for—us. And—if I could take you up there—as my wife—oh, girl, if you'll only say yes!"

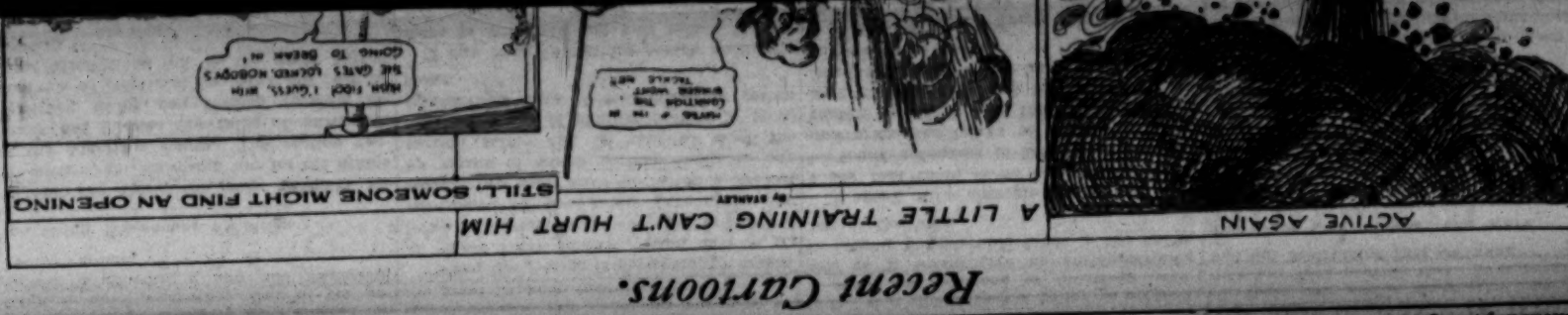
There followed a silence, broken only by the purr of the big car as it slipped along the Coast road, then Byrdine leaned forward and put her hand tenderly over his on the wheel.

"Turn around an' take me back to Tsumura's, kid," she said. "I gotta tell him I can't work after the 15th."

Time and Money Both Short.

[Judge:] Papa: Why, hang it, girl, that fellow only earns \$9 a week!

Pleading Daughter: Yes; but, daddy, dear, a week passes so quickly when you're fond of one another.



A Message of Comfort. By Flora Huntley.

AT THE END.

"IF SHE weren't such a dear, good-hearted woman, I wouldn't let her in." Mrs. Leffingwell spoke the words aloud as she saw her thrifty neighbor cross the street and come up the walk. In her arm was her sewing-bag, proclaiming the fact that she was ready to report on her recent visit to the city. And Mrs. Leffingwell dreaded the details of that visit more than she cared to admit. Chiding herself she opened the door and bade Mrs. Conner welcome.

"I thought I'd come over and tell you all about it, for there won't be much in the papers." Mrs. Conner paused in her announcement to take the offered chair and adjust her sewing materials. Then she waited for encouragement in her narrative but none came. She carefully folded the hem of a napkin and rubbed it thoughtfully before looking up.

"For goodness' sake, Mrs. Leffingwell, what's the matter? Don't you want to hear about it?"

"If it will give you pleasure to tell me, I do." The gentle face relaxed into a smile. "But it isn't a very happy subject, is it?"

"I don't know but it is, especially in this case. That's what I wanted to tell. Why, I never went to such a funeral. I never shed a tear, and I was fond of him, too. You never saw such a ceremony. It really doesn't seem as though Wilber Shipley was dead at all."

"That is rather unusual. Our friends generally seem very much dead when the world is through with final rites."

"Well, if you don't talk just like Mrs. Shipley," Mrs. Conner's needle flew in and out as she responded to this evident interest. "You didn't know them very well—the Shipleys—did you?"

"Very little, except through you. I like his pictures, and I read every thing he has written."

"Of course I got pretty well acquainted with them that first summer they came out to the farm to board with me, before we moved to the village. It was their honeymoon trip and he was 'painting the summer,' he said, as it looked to him then. The next year they missed, but came again with the baby and later with the two little boys, and I've always kept track of them. So when Mrs. Shipley sent for me last week I was more than willing to go. Mr. Shipley was as nice a man as I've ever met, and I was proud to pay him a last tribute. But seems like I didn't have the chance. Have you noticed, Mrs. Leffingwell, that it ain't the style any more to feel bad when your folks die?"

"I hadn't noticed it." Her lips trembled over the words, and she was thankful that a knot in the thread took all the attention

of this philosopher. "But there's a duty to the living, you know."

"Yes. That's just what Mrs. Shipley said. 'There's the children. They must remember their father as he lived—as he lived!' She kept saying it over and over. And it seems as if she forgot all about his being dead upstairs."

"There wa'n't much for me to do except the getting of meals. She wanted me to have everything running smooth and to cook up some of my good dishes for the children. She kept saying they mustn't be neglected nor forgotten, and she was afraid she might not remember."

"I didn't ask many questions, thinking she had it all arranged; and she did. She told me afterward that it was Mr. Shipley's plan. He wrote it all out just as they wanted it, if either of them should die. And they gave the paper to this friend of his who took charge of everything. You wouldn't have known there was a death in the house. No crape on the door, no coffin, no hearse, no undertaker—nothing! Now what do you think of that?"

Mrs. Leffingwell leaned forward as if to grasp the meaning of the words. "I think it was lovely," she said at last, in a voice so intense that the sewing fell from Mrs. Conner's capable hands.

"For goodness sake! You ain't an artist, too, are you? I know these people have queer notions about a lot of things—getting married without any wedding, going to church in the woods and all that sort of thing, but you always seemed like the rest of us here in the village, though to be sure you ain't lived here so very long. Mebbe your husband was an artist?"

"He was a writer—a poet."

"Oh!" Mrs. Conner sighed partly in sympathetic tribute to this dead hero and partly in satisfaction at the disclosure of at least one fact connected with her neighbor.

"Mrs. Conner, have you ever buried one who was dear to you?" Mrs. Leffingwell laid her soft hands over the busy fingers of her neighbor.

"Why, no; I can't say that I have. Of course, there was grandpa and grandma, but they died when I was a little girl and I don't remember anything about it. We was all healthy in my family, but if Mike should be taken I know I'd want the right thing done by him."

"Oh, then you don't know! You don't know! I've been through it all more than once, and each time more horrible. I'll never endure it again. I was helpless; I was unprepared; I was paralyzed with grief, and they came into our little home and took possession of it and of—him. I thought I did not care so long as they let me alone, that nothing mattered any more, but they spread their black trail over everything and made me hate it all. It was a week of

agony and nothing left but debts. And he wouldn't have had it so at all. He wouldn't have liked it."

"No, no. Of course not," Mrs. Conner agreed soothingly. "I never knew you felt like this. You're always so bright and cheerful and never spoke of Mr. Leffingwell. But I won't say any more about it."

"Yes, you will; you must. I want to know it all. If there is any way to put an end to those barbarous ceremonies I want to hear about it. I have no one left but my mother, and she is an old, old lady. It will come to me again, and unless I can meet it I shall just run away."

"Oh, I can tell you easy enough, if you really want to hear about it." Mrs. Conner took up her hemming with renewed industry.

"It was a Monday evening that he died and the funeral was set for Wednesday. The children went in and said good-night to their father before they went to bed and she was alone with him at the last—most of the night, too, for it wasn't until morning that she sent for this friend of Mr. Shipley's. Then she let the nurse go and sent for me."

"She told the boys that their father had gone, but she wanted them to remember him as he lived, and not his worn-out body, and so they never saw him again."

"That night—it must have been about 10 o'clock, for it isn't dark these warm nights till after 8—this artist friend came and went upstairs. He had a couple of men with him and when they came out they carried a simple stretcher, like what they use in hospitals, with Mr. Shipley's great coat thrown over it. Mrs. Shipley never came out, but I think she knew they were there, for she had the boys with her in the library and played softly on the piano all the time."

"I couldn't bear to see him go like that and I took a rose from the vase in the parlor and laid it on the stretcher when they passed, and followed 'em down the steps to the street, as I'd want some one to do by me. There was an ambulance waiting and his friend got in, too, and they drove away. The next day he brought back a little urn and said it was his ashes, and they buried them under Mr. Shipley's favorite rose bush."

"Well, it didn't seem to me there was any need of a funeral after that. But the next day, about 7 o'clock, there was a few of his friends came in just as if it was a regular service. And they made speeches about him and all he had done for art. His paintings were all around the room and his photograph stood on the table with a little bunch of pansies beside it."

"Of course, flowers was sent. I stood at the door all day and took 'em in. But as fast as they came she sent 'em off to

the hospitals. Just took the cards off—swell names on 'em, too—and put his card on. She said she couldn't bear to see 'em and it would be a pleasure to him to know that many sick people would be happy on his 'Heavenly birthday.' And she sent a check of \$200 to the Orphans' Home, because she wanted to do something and he always thought it wrong to spend so much on a funeral. Why, the whole thing didn't cost \$50."

"And that was all? No minister?" The eager questioner asked it tremblingly, as if fearful of a memory which she wished to liberate by this recital of a peaceful ending to a beautiful life.

"Mebbe there was. I didn't know the people and one of 'em did look like a priest, but he didn't say anything. There wasn't any music, nor reading of the Bible, nor any prayer. 'His work was a prayer,' Mrs. Shipley says to me—'his whole life was a prayer, and no one could add a blessing by any spoken words.'"

"It did seem heathenish to me. Only that little urn of ashes and all of 'em a praisin' his pictures and talkin' about color and lights and shadows; but when they read his letter it seemed different. You see he had written a letter to his friends, telling how he felt and what he wanted his life to mean. He thought they would remember what he said now, better than if he had told it at some other time. And he said how little he had done and how much they must carry on his work if they loved him, and all that. It was beautiful and made you feel happy as though it was just the right way to be buried. He was that kind of man. When he talked to you, why, there didn't seem to be anything the matter with the world at all. And it didn't seem as if he was dead, either, after his friend read the letter. Seemed as if he was talking to us again, or writing from the place he had gone."

Mrs. Conner fumbled in her bag, "Mebbe you'd like to see the letter? His friend had several copies made and I asked Mrs. Shipley for one."

Mrs. Leffingwell did not speak, but held out an eager, trembling hand.

Mrs. Conner carefully folded her finished napkin and placed it in her bag.

"Well, ain't you going to read it?"

"If you could leave it with me, dear Mrs. Conner, I'll bring it over tomorrow."

"Sure I can. And it's time I went home and started supper."

"Oh, thank you. It was so good of you to come and tell me all about it."

Mrs. Leffingwell closed the door and stood for a moment with the letter pressed against her heart. For the words, written by a stranger, gave her the message she had longed to receive from her own dead, who had left her suddenly without the last good-by.

"The Monkey Drill."

GREAT SKILL ATTAINED BY MEN IN UNITED STATES CAVALRY SERVICE.

By Edwin Tarrisse.

The system now in vogue in this country for the training of cavalry soldiers has been in use for something over twenty years. For a long time, by veterans who did not like it, it was called "monkey drill."

This "monkey drill" was born at Fort Riley, Kans. From the Cavalry and Light Artillery School there was a troop of cavalry sent to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 to show the world how American boys could ride. Their exhibitions stirred the pride of their countrymen and filled the visitors with wonder. So beneficial was this drill in the case of both men and mounts that it was adopted by every troop in the army; and there may now be witnessed at more than one post fancy riding that quite rivals that of a circus.

For instance, one may see twenty troopers gallop into the exhibition grounds, standing on their saddles like Cossacks. They ride diagonally across the grounds; the leader circling around, comes back through the center of the line; the men, following him, form a continuous figure eight. Distances between the horses are perfectly kept, and there is not a single collision where the lines cross at the center of the figure.

Unwinding from the figure eight, the men ride to one end of the grounds and form

squads of ten each in line. Girths are then unfastened, and the men mount in Cossack fashion. Brush hurdles are placed in position at opposite sides of the field, and with flying cinches the squads canter over the hurdles around the field. The saddles of a few troopers may chance to slip, but the men show their skill in horsemanship by freeing themselves from the falling saddles and standing up on their horses' backs.

Then there may follow some cavalry gymnastics. Horses are unsaddled; the men mount, face to the rear, stand up, and turn a front somersault to the ground. They also mount from the rear and turn a back somersault over the horses' croups to the ground.

Horses are led up in columns of twos. The ten pairs of men mount, trooper number one of each pair, the outside man, taking both reins. The pairs are cantered at the hurdles. Just before the hurdles are reached, the inside trooper dismounts and vaults, as the horses are jumping, over his own horse, mounting double behind his partner. As the ten pairs go over the hurdles, one after another, the men all make clever vaults.

All this is followed by bareback riding, high jumping for the horses, and a finale in the shape of a mimic charge. In this one-half of the men cause their horses to lie down and, taking their positions behind their mounts, the men begin to discharge their pistols. The other ten men form in

line at the opposite end of the field and charge through them with pistols.

It is not so difficult to train men to achieve these feats as might be supposed. The recruit may doubt his ability at first even to stick on his mount; but when he has been required to ride bareback for a month these doubts are dispelled.

Too Much of a Task.

[Kansas City Star:] "Now, Thomas," said the foreman of the construction gang to a green hand who had just been put on the job, "keep your eyes open. When you see a train coming, throw down your tools and jump off the track. Run like blazes!"

"Sure!" said Thomas and began to swing his pick. In a few minutes the Empire State Express came whirling along. Thomas threw down his pick and started up the track ahead of the train as fast as he could. The train overtook him and tossed him into a ditch. Badly shaken up, he was taken to the hospital, where the foreman visited him.

"You blithering idiot!" said the foreman, "didn't I tell you to take care and get out of the way? Why didn't you run up the side of the hill?"

"Up the side of the hill, is it sor?" said Thomas through the bandages on his face. "Up the side of the hill? By the powers I couldn't bate it on the level, let alone run'n' uphill!"

Sulphur Mining in Texas.

[United States Geological Survey Bulletin:] Near Freeport, Texas, sulphur is produced from beds approximately 1000 feet below the surface. The sulphur is melted in place and can then be raised to the surface by means of an air lift. Superheated water at a temperature of 336 deg. Fahrenheit, and under high pressure is forced into the sulphur-bearing formation. The water penetrates the deposit and melts the sulphur (whose melting point is 239 deg. Fahrenheit) which then flows to a pipe from which it issues at the surface and runs into bins. These bins are constructed of boards which are raised as the mass increases, the bins finally reaching a height of thirty to thirty-five feet. The sulphur promptly congeals on exposure and after a few hours assumes the true sulphur yellow.

Hearse Used as Ambulance.

[Washington Post:] Mary Bagna, 5, of 408 Madison street, Hoboken, playing in the street last night, ran under a hearse. The wheels passed over her body.

The driver put her in the hearse beside the coffin, bade the cortege wait and, lash his horses, raced to the hospital. Then he went back to the funeral party.

Mary died today.

Byrdine Hagan Finds Romance. By Edith Dunn.

An Incident at the Seaweed Bungalow.

By Martha Colby.

THE SILENT HOUR.

BETTY BROWN looked dreamily out over the vast expanse of ocean which could be seen from the porch of the Seaweed and the thumb and forefinger of her right hand twisted the ring upon her left. Occasionally she ventured a glance of admiration toward the flashing diamond; she had worn it only two weeks and was still supremely conscious of it.

Betty smiled and thought how characteristic of Stephen Chase, restrained and deliberate in all things, was that slow, heavy walk of his. She watched him as he came from the beach with his head bent and his hands clasped behind him, and she knew he was thinking. Betty was impetuous and outspoken and her impulsiveness frequently clashed with her fiancé's inclination to decide things more slowly. She gave a little defiant toss of her head as she sat down upon the swinging cot and looked at the little clock on the table beside her. Only twenty minutes of the silent hour had passed; today the relentless black hands seemed to have acquired an insolent slowness; there still remained forty minutes of uncomfortable conjecturing as to the nature of Stephen's thoughts.

She punched a pillow into a convenient position and settled herself ostensibly for a nap; she did not want Stephen to know she had been watching.

Yesterday and once the week before he had gone away in his red racing car and not asked Betty to accompany him, and upon his return he had volunteered no explanation. Consequently, when she heard him saying to her cousin, "I tell you, Jack, she's a little beauty," Betty, who was plain and alarmingly plump, knew they were not discussing her, and finding herself alone with Stephen after lunch that day asked some questions.

Betty Brown had a little aggravating way of asking questions which never failed to irritate Stephen. She was naturally inquisitive and with it always manifested a tinge of suspicion, and the more persistent she became the more exaggerated his obsequiousness would grow, until matters ended in Betty's saying a lot of things she immediately regretted and in Stephen's abrupt departure in tight-lipped silence.

Today she had probed too deep; he had said something about honor and being trusted; Betty couldn't just remember what she did say, but she did recall that for once Stephen was about to answer back when her cousin Jack had come from the living-room making ridiculous bows to her rosy-cheeked little mother, who had laughed as she followed him to the porch. Announcing with an air of assumed tragedy that the silent hour was about to begin he had linked his arm in Stephen's and wafted a kiss toward Betty's friend Grace, who had been looking over Mrs. Brown's shoulder. Jack had looked back knowingly at Betty when Stephen irritably shook him off; then with a good-natured taunt had called after him, "Bye-bye, sweet one," and had gone whistling back to the Anchor.

The two little brown bungalows were exactly alike and stood barely ten feet apart. They were typical California beach houses, built for vacation parties such as this, and were planted on the sand about a block from the water's edge. When Mrs. Brown found that Stephen and Jack persisted in spending the hour upon the porch of the Anchor, where every word could be overheard, she had decided that the two girls should stay on the sleeping porch; it was on the side of the Seaweed farthest from its neighbor.

Mrs. Brown had evidenced her desirability as a chaperon in every event except the silent hour. Betty had fumed, Jack had coaxed and pleaded, Stephen had accepted in churlish silence, and Grace, as Betty's guest, had submitted politely without comment. But as Jack expressed it, his aunt could smile and smile and be determined still; the silent hour became an established institution.

Mrs. Brown had said, when pressed for a reason, that with the early rising and late retiring the girls needed this rest in the middle of the day, then she had smiled a wise little smile all to herself. So, daily

from 1 o'clock until 2 the occupants of the Anchor were excluded from the Seaweed and left to their own devices.

As Stephen climbed the steps of the Anchor Betty turned and peeped through a little rip in the canvas which sheltered the end of the porch nearest the other house. She was over being angry and her mother had already called to her twice, but she wanted to get a glimpse of Stephen's face.

His thick black brows were drawn close together. Stephen had piercing brown eyes, bulging shoulders and a way of folding his arms that reminded one of the pictures of Napoleon in the history books.

Betty felt uneasy and uncomfortable. Grace had accused her of being afraid of Stephen; she had denied it flatly, but her friend, with a wisdom which would have done credit to "Aunt Janet's Answers" on the woman's page, had replied sagely:

"No woman honestly loves a man unless she is a little bit afraid of him."

Betty felt that with Grace it was but an idle theory, for big blond Jack was desperately in love with her and she was growing daily more smilingly abstracted and started dreamily when anyone but Jack addressed her, and surely no one would ever dream of being afraid of that good-natured tease.

Nevertheless, Betty was at present very uncomfortable; she knew she ought to go but she waited to see how Stephen would greet Jack, who had just come out and placed a pitcher of ice water upon the table.

He tossed a straggling lock from his eyes; by a series of facial contortions he shifted his pipe into one corner of his mouth and attempted a grin.

"Hello, Steve."

"Hello, yourself," was the muttered rejoinder. Gathering the jumble of papers and magazines from the one comfortable arm chair, Stephen let them slide to the floor and seated himself.

Jack came slowly toward him with a glass of ice water. Removing his pipe he remarked with a grin:

"Friend of my soul this goblet sip,

"Twill chase that pensive tear,

"Tis not so sweet as woman's lip,

But oh, tis more—"

"Oh, cut that comedy, Jack," Stephen petulantly waved aside the proffered glass. He reached into his pocket and brought forth his pipe.

Jack officiously tossed him his tobacco pouch. "Come, fill up the pipe and—"

"Shut up," was the exasperated demand. Stephen opened his match case. It was empty.

"Light up," mocked Jack laconically and handed him a match with an exaggerated flourish. His friend accepted it with some semblance of a smile.

Stephen became immediately engrossed in a newspaper extracted from the assortment upon the floor. Betty could not see his face so she turned to go. Jack had become surprisingly silent; she wondered and peeped again. He was sitting on the corner of the table, his face wore a meditative frown and he smoked vigorously. When Jack looked thoughtful the family usually sat up and took notice, so Betty wondered and waited.

Finally he spoke and she thought he did it rather reluctantly. "Say, Steve," the latter, hidden behind his paper, gave it an impatient jerk.

"Steve, I want to talk to you."

"Thank you; sorry I don't feel the same way."

Jack removed his pipe and leaned forward. "It's about Florette." His remark proved an open sesame.

Down came the paper. "Well, what about Florette?"

It seemed to the listening Betty that Jack's answer would never come. He drew several lengthy puffs from his pipe, then placed it with great deliberation upon the table beside him.

"I had a phone call from Will Hammond while you were down at the beach. He'll be out here between 1:30 and 2 and he's bringing Florette."

"Great guns, didn't you tell him not to?" came in excited tones from Stephen.

"Of course I did, but he says since you

were there yesterday he's devoted every minute of his spare time to entertaining her, but he says your visit upset her and she won't be satisfied until she sees you again."

Betty's pink cheeks grew pinker; black anger darkened her blue eyes; her hands, nervous and tense, gripped the edge of the cot. Stiff and straight she waited.

"Say, Steve, did you explain to Will that Betty doesn't know about Florette, or that you didn't want her to know until—"

"No," his friend replied rather stiffly; "I gave him credit for having sense enough to infer a few things."

Jack looked disgusted. "By Jove, that secretive nature of yours will land you in a deuce of a mess some day."

"Well, it would be hard to scare up a worse mess than this," muttered Stephen gloomily.

Betty was scarcely able to comprehend what she had heard and except for the color which came and went in her cheeks and for the anger flashing from her eyes she might have been a graven image. The noisy rasp of an engine brought her to her feet; her first impulse was toward flight, but this gave way to an overwhelming desire to see the intruder upon her romance. As the car had come from the opposite direction she could peep without fear of being detected.

She had never seen Will Hammond, but she judged that this fat, pleasant-faced man was he. Stephen had gone into the house. Jack ran out to meet them as the man climbed out, and turned to assist a tall, slender woman in brown. She unwound a voluminous motor veil and Betty caught a glimpse of a beautiful profile. The name Florette and the dignified appearance of its possessor seemed strangely inconsistent.

The man handed her cousin a small wicker bag he had taken from the car. Jack took it with a rather dubious smile, as Will Hammond remarked in a deep bass voice:

"Do you think you can accommodate the lady in your tiny quarters?"

Betty's eyes widened. Could Jack, big, honest, straight-forward Jack, be a party to a thing like this? He didn't answer, but the woman smiled and exclaimed ecstatically as she looked out over the ocean.

"Isn't it delightful here?" and the girl felt that she could have torn her limb from limb; then she smiled again and poor, plain Betty realized with a bitter pang that she could play but a losing game against such a fascinating creature as even a casual glance proved the stranger to be.

She lacked the courage, however, to remain. She did not want to see Stephen and Florette meet. She whisked into the house and tiptoed out to the sleeping porch, thankful to find both her mother and Grace asleep; choosing a round-about path she hastened blindly toward the beach. She wondered miserably what her mother would say, what Grace would think and what would happen. It seemed as though she walked amid the terrors of a troubled nightmare, pursued by hideous, mocking phantoms. All familiar things had become but grotesque and fantastic shadows. She tried vainly to extricate some tangible thought from the turmoil within her as she stumbled on.

When she reached a secluded spot where the sandy strip ended in the curve of a cliff she sank dizzily upon a large flat rock and buried her face in her hands. Her anger and resentment seemed curiously dying at their source; in spite of her recent disillusion, struggle as she might, her fate seemed irrevocably bound with Stephen's and though she despised herself for it she could not muster a contempt for him; she reserved her hatred for the woman.

"Florette," she murmured, raising her head from her hands. Some way the name—she sprang to her feet, the memory associated with it flashed upon her. Her nostrils dilated angrily with the sharp intake of her breath; her arms dropped heavily at her sides and she clenched her hands till the knuckles whitened beneath their tan.

Florette, the dancer, whom Stephen and Jack had seen in the East and of whose

wonderful classic dances they had often spoken. Every trivial detail now presented itself in a new guise. She recalled a remark of Stephen's to the effect that Florette was booked for a western tour in the early fall. That was in June and it was now the first week in September.

She remembered vividly Jack's teasing laugh and warning, "Careful, Steve, you'll make Betty jealous if you continue to rave over Florette."

Her forced conviction of Stephen's undeniable unworthiness delivered the final blow. She closed her eyes; a moan trembled from her lips as the altars of her dead gods came crashing down about her. A dull, sickening ache took possession of her; life had suddenly become an embodiment of loneliness and despair.

Like a wounded animal in a trap she turned, for Stephen was coming toward her and a few feet behind him were Jack and Florette. She tried to move but her feet seemed powerless; she wanted to cry out but words would not come. She prayed inwardly that the ground would open and swallow her; anything, for there was nothing which at that moment seemed so appalling as the thought of a meeting like this.

Stephen was looking as miserably unhappy as Betty had hoped that he would. Impelled by a sudden fury she flung him a look of unutterable scorn. She thought he shrank from her rather guiltily. The woman, who had been laughing and talking with Jack, ran to her and without waiting for an introduction, said very contritely:

"I am so sorry, Miss Brown, Mr. Chase didn't tell me sooner."

Betty stepped back speechless, when Jack broke in:

"Say, Florette, dance for us, will you?" and he put a tiny, white poodle down upon the big, flat rock; as the little creature prouetted gaily about on her hind feet the woman smiled and said to Stephen:

"She's rightly named, Mr. Chase."

Stephen read the look on the girl's face and said quickly, "Betty, this is Mrs. Hammond," and Betty wondered if they saw her heart leap.

Mrs. Hammond smiled. "You see," she began, "we didn't know Mr. Chase meant her for a surprise for you on your birthday. Will and I are away all day and she had to stay in that flat alone and she was so awfully unhappy."

"And say, the way she climbed out of that wicker bag when she saw Stephen wasn't slow," laughed Jack.

"I should have explained," Stephen remarked rather guiltily. He raised his brows, his eyes questioned as he extended Florette at arm's length toward Betty. The next instant the girl's flaming face was buried against the silky white coat.

Late that evening, as Stephen and Betty sat upon the swinging cot, with Florette between them, Betty explained and when she finished Stephen, after a moment's silence, remarked:

"You may change her name if you like, dear."

"No," she whispered, "let's keep it as a reminder."

Edison Conquers Chlorine Gas.

[Boston Transcript:] United States submarine crews need no longer fear the chlorine gas hitherto automatically generated among the metals of their precarious craft. Mr. Edison has found the secret of prevention—submerged boats may proceed to greater distances safe from the dangers created by the contact of salt water with lead batteries in the electric installation. It cost him 55,000 different experiments to determine the cause and provide the remedy, and \$3,000,000 in money. His new nickel battery, impervious, tried out by a year in sea water, was installed in K-6 and has been recommended for the other under-sea boats. Deaths, ailments, and incapacities have been due to chlorine gas; Mr. Edison's service, therefore, is no less on behalf of life-saving than on behalf of alert effectiveness in this arm of defense.

LOOKING at Peltan, the cook, for the first time you instinctively stop at his eyes, exactly six feet from the ground, and wonder what freak of fate

Sam, densely practical and adverse to any humor of Peltan's, leading to direct his mind from things gastronomic, notably ad-ellains done wake up at no clock date kindo scowd what'll happen when dem date Ah's other two patients. The fear of the super- biling, dismissed, thoroughly frightened. It-lying in the direction of his own tent item-lyng in the direction of his own tent item-

Wiping Out an Epidemic in Arkansas.

By Charles Dorian

Saturday, September 11, 1915.

One of the World's Great Travelers.

By a Special Contributor.

A WOMAN EXPLORER.

ONE'S preconceived notions of a woman explorer are not fulfilled when one meets Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams in a frivolous lace morning cap, a trailing silken boudoir and high-heeled slippers of the most impractical sort. Then, too, dimples, somehow or other, do not suggest the untrodden forests of Peru.

Mrs. Adams's interviewer felt just a trifle nonplussed. She had braced herself to meet one of the world's known travelers of today—perhaps its chief woman explorer—and one who, in her travels, has made some valuable discoveries. Her hostess did not look if she had climbed ice-clad mountains and stood upon the Andean peak, Mishi, 19,000 feet above the sea, looking down through the clouds at the lesser peaks she had so bravely surmounted. A woman's curiosity got the better of her manners and she mentioned the discrepancies.

"I am sorry if I shatter your expectations as to my appearance," laughed Mrs. Adams, "but I will do my best to atone by giving you my very latest picture, taken in an exploring costume."

Mrs. Adams talks rapidly and with intense enthusiasm about her work. "I want next to do the most tremendous thing in the whole story," she said. She has a low, charming voice, so trained that while her speech impresses there is neither strain nor loudness. "I want to go from the Mediterranean to Bagdad, to Teheran and to Russian Turkestan and down into India—the path that Stein took when he went into India. I want to follow the tide of civilization as it came from India to Maylasia and then across the Pacific to our own land."

"The oldest of our American peoples, the pre-Incasic tribes, came by sea. The later Americans, the Apaches and other hunting tribes, came round by land, the way of the Bering Sea. There is a great work to be done in comparative studies of words and peoples to connect our primitive Americans with the early Indo-Chinese, and I can hardly wait to begin upon it."

"Travel and exploration open up for me an immense field of inquiry along paths ethnological and etymological, but all of this is the future. You want to know something about where I have been of late. I have been thinking these days a good deal about poor Haiti."

"It may be my weakness," she continued, "but Haiti and the Haitians attract me, and I believe them to be in a measure malinged, and I know, perhaps better than any other white woman, whereof I speak, for I have spent months in the island."

"Do you know that the Haitians appeal to me very much as do children; they are in a state of evolution, and should be treated accordingly. I liked what I saw of them, and I saw the country people as they really are in their homes, far removed from the coast towns with their artificial atmosphere and pernicious influence. My husband and I rode across the entire country, from Cape Haitien on the north to Port au Prince on the south, and then east across to the border of the Dominican republic. We stayed for a short time at Cape Haitien, and the people were hospitable."

"The town still reflects the days of the French dominion, and in the long ago was called 'Little Paris.' With the supremacy of the negro this is, of course, now a misnomer, but there yet remain many of the marks of the days when Haiti was dominated by the French. The wealthier Haitians still send their sons and daughters to France for their education, and you will see as purely French costumes in the Haitian homes of the upper class today as in our Washington. The well-to-do people live in good style in beautiful houses, and they import their fashions and furnishings directly from the French capital."

"I believe I am the only white woman who ever crossed Haiti on horseback. I ride cross-saddle, and this amused the natives very much. In the towns they would say, 'Madame rides like a boy;' in this country they were more polite, and said, 'Madame rides like the little priest.' When we met the country folk they never failed



MRS. HARRIET CHALMERS ADAMS.

in a greeting. 'Bonjour, monsieur; bonjour, madame.' The good cheer and amiability of the people impressed me again and again. They were bright, merry folk. They do not sing, as do the Jamaican negroes, but their laughter seems to fill the place of song.

"They are, of course, very, very poor, these peasants, but they are amiable, light-hearted and hospitable. I recall several occasions when my husband and I, with our so-called guide, would have been undone but for native politeness. We were once in the mountains of northern Haiti when night came on, and we had got to no shelter, having left the matter to our guide. Presently the latter, an English-speaking Jamaican negro, began to weep and wail, and finally to howl. We had become lost, and this was his way of meeting the dilemma."

"We discovered at this time that he knew nothing about the country he had ventured to guide us through, being a seaman who had lived always upon the coast. We were in a quandary, and, to make matters seemingly worse, we looked up to see a torchlight procession descending upon us. I was not sure as to what might befall, but we waited, and the formidable, nearly naked, band came on. As they neared us we observed that their expression was less ferocious close than at a distance."

"They had somehow learned of our approach and had come to see us and, if possible, to help us. We sought food and shelter, and they brought fruit and accompanied us for many miles to a priest's house. Needless to say, our 'guide' was discharged."

"On the wild, mountainous Haitian frontier the natives live in communal houses, and there again we experienced the same hospitality. We arrived at night and began setting up our tents. The people helped us with our cots and paraphernalia and gave us little torches to enable us to see our way about. Doubtless our advent supplied the sensation of a lifetime for some of the younger folk, for I recall that I went to sleep watching a circle of children gazing intently at our camp."

"In the morning they brought us tiny cups of coffee, which was an expensive offering for them, but they declined to accept money,

and would have been offended had we forced it upon them. They then set us upon the right trail and said goodbye in the most friendly manner."

"I am surprised to find many people who have very hazy ideas as to the distinction between the Haitian and Dominican republics. They are separate races, both in their blood lines and in the history of their speech. The Island of Haiti is divided between the Haitian and Dominican republics. Haiti has the larger population and smaller area. Nature seems to have marked the boundary for them by making an arid strip of land between them, forming a perfect dividing line."

"The Dominicans are a Spanish-speaking people, whose customs are allied with those of other Latin Americans. The Haitians are negroes who were under French rule for many years and, speaking a French patois, have grafted many French ideas and ideals upon their inherited beliefs and characteristics."

I can say frankly that in spite of the obloquy cast upon the Haitian republic, I have a kindly remembrance of its people, among whom I lived for months and from whom I received only consideration and kindness. Why utter a word in disparagement when one can in truth praise much that is good and true?

"The Haitian villages through which we passed were clean, and the people looked clean. Mothers seemed devoted to their children and the children clung to their mothers with the tenacity of mutual affection. The Haitian women have a dignity in their carriage that is impressive. To be sure this may be the result of using the head for burdens, but it keeps them erect and lithe."

"In Haiti one encounters all climates, and goes literally from palm to pine as one ascends. In the plains and valleys it is tropical, and one finds the most wonderful variety of flowers and plants. There are many spots of Arcadian beauty, the flowers and palms of our conservatories. On the heights one meets the pine and must be prepared for proportionate cold."

"I shall never forget the spectacle of the

beautiful plain at Milot, near Cape Haitien. In the center of the tropical beauty stand the ruins of Sans Souci, the wonderful palace home of Christophe, the black Napoleon. From this point one looks across the plain to the citadel rearing its great, strong, rugged walls two thousand feet above the sheer, shrub-grown cliffs. La Ferriere, it was called, surely the strongest and most impregnable fortress in the world."

"Built with meteoric rapidity a hundred years ago to ward against recapture by the French, to ruins it rapidly came after the suicide of its remarkable builder. La Ferriere, the strong, and Sans Souci, the beautiful, have been called the chief monuments to the black Napoleon, but I think the industry which I saw among the natives of northern Haiti constitutes the chief memorial to that strenuous and powerful Haitian."

"It was in the lovely island of Haiti that we found the prehistoric animal, the Solenodon paradoxus of zoology. We knew that this almost extinct creature existed somewhere in the fastnesses of the mountains and forests of the island, and we had search made for specimens. There are no fierce beasts of prey in Haiti, and these little remnants of the shadowy past have lived on unmolested through the centuries from the time of the anteaters."

"They are the size of a large rabbit, have tails like a rat, a long proboscis, claw feet, and short, wiry hair. They live on eggs, small birds and grubs. As pets they are of no value. I tried to play with them, but never had response of any kind. They are harmless, but stupid and uninteresting. We brought away eight specimens. Five survived the voyage. We gave three to the Zoological Park in New York and brought a pair to our National Zoo here. The latter lived longer than those in New York, but all are now dead."

"You can see the pair which lived for five months in Washington among the stuffed specimens at the Smithsonian Institution. I fear they will soon be extinct, for with the recent accidental importation into Haiti of the mongoose there is danger of extermination of the solenodon."

"In my travels I have tried to collect rare flora and fauna in the interest of science. I am not afraid of animals, and in my extensive journeyings in the untrodden byways of South America I have found few to fear. A huge jaguar once showed signs of being nasty in temper, but the puma slunk away at our approach, and later returned to steal our bacon. Yes, I go armed, but rarely use a weapon. I have never had encounters with either wild men or wild beasts."

"The only creature which inspires real fear and repugnance in me is a vampire. These huge, blood-sucking bats are unspeakably repulsive, and dangerous to man and beast. I was not bit by them, but the men of our party and the mules we were driving in the Andean forest suffered severely."

"I have made pets of the guanaco, the wild cousin of the llama, which we found in Patagonia, and I reared there two little wildcats on a bottle. I had pet monkeys in Venezuela, and made a pet of a coypu in the Argentine. But the wild creature which I found the most interesting of all was a grison, which grew to be as affectionate and was as intelligent as a dog."

"This is a cousin of the ermine, a little weasel-like thing. I was fortunate in obtaining a baby female specimen from a captain on the Brazilian-Paraguayan frontier. She had been brought to him by a native, who sold her for a bottle of rum. She traveled with me for a long time, and I had hopes of bringing her home, but we were both poisoned in French Guiana and my little pet did not survive."

"I found many animal lovers among the natives of South America. I think the strangest instance of the kind I ever saw was in the Andean pass, in Peru. We had climbed toilsomely up on muleback, and we actually met on the top of one of the mountains—17,000 feet above the sea level—a woman walking with a cat upon her shoulder."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-FIVE.)

Good Short Stories

Compiled for the Times.

A NEAR-TRAGEDY.

[American Magazine:] "No man ought to be ambitious to be President of the United States; when this war is over," said Abraham Lincoln, while himself Chief Executive, "and that won't be very long, I tell my Tad we will go back to the farm where I was happier as a boy when I dug potatoes at 25 cents per day than I am now. I tell him I will buy him a mule and a pony, and he shall have a little cart, and he shall make a little garden in a field of his own."

One of the World's Great Travelers.

By a Special Contributor.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

Saturday, September 11, 1915.

Wiping Out an Epidemic in Arkansas.

By Charles Dorian.

TIN MAGIC.

LOOKING at Polton, the cook, for the first time you instinctively stop at his eyes, exactly six feet from the ground, and wonder what freak of fate placed him in its kitchen. If you intimate to him that you expect him to be conversational on the subject, watch out! Polton has a habit of asking if your perfectly genuine gold watch runs accurately and gets your gaze to wander to his tin alarm clock while he sets it right, and then you find him quietly bidding you good-day. You think of that tin clock, common, garish-plated thing, poised brazenly on its two brass feet, punctuating time and every now and then chuckling in its inward regions at the funny things enacted in its presence. You would not suspect a seventeen-jeweled Vanguard man of possessing such a bauble.

Yet it is a very handy bauble for an itinerant cook to possess. He formerly took watch and chain from his vest and hung them showily on the most convenient nail in his kitchen, but watch and chain both disappeared with a hungry beggar and nine-tenths of a pan of cookies one fine day when the hiking was good and Polton had gone into another room, trustful of his visitor's honesty.

A few days later a peddler came along with a solitary alarm clock among a lot of valuable and near-valuable jewelry in his pack. Polton priced the clock, paid the peddler his price and dismissed him without any haggling, though haggling was correct etiquette to use with a peddler.

He had never thought of getting any other service but mere time out of it until Rastus Hooker came to him yowling with a toothache and begged him to conjure the pain away, and Polton had jokingly placed the clock before Rastus and commanded him to look steadily at it until the pain was gone.

And the clock straightaway became famous and Polton was called a wizard.

Clock cures were demanded—no other kind would do, and clock cures were obligingly effected. Through a ludicrous experiment Polton discovered that he had the power of a mental healer.

Doing duty as cook and camp doctor was exacting enough ordinarily, but when the malaria epidemic broke out he had his hands full, indeed. When the patients numbered only six he found his ministrations almost sufficient, solely because he was able to restore rest to the wide-eyed victims and the absentee doctor might continue to collect his fees for absent treatment had the number not increased to forty. And this happened in the weltering heat of an Arkansas summer in one of the most virulent swamps along the new Valley Railroad's main stem.

Polton was compelled to give over most of his culinary duties to his helpers and attend strictly to the business of wiping out an epidemic by clockwork.

Nowhere was the efficacy of mental suggestion more severely tried than here. Sleep was the great desideratum and sleep was to be induced by the strangest method known to the denizens of that superstitious colony.

Lingering long enough before each bed in the hospital tents to get the concentration of the patient's willing gaze upon the shiny surface of the clock he would pass along, skipping those already asleep and answering as rapidly as possible those who called piteously. "Mistah Polton, please bring yo' clock along dis way an' drive dis crazy pain outen mah haid and de shivers outen mah spine." or "Mistah Polton, chahm me first—mah haid done bust wide open."

And he prepared invalid food for them, dispensing it personally. It was a continual pressure for relief the whole day and half the night until Polton's strength was in danger. With his physical power waned what would be the effect of his "treatment"? A falling of faith, surely, which would put him and his clock into mutual ignominy and ruin the convalescence of the sickened camp; would probably result in casualty, dooming the man who would dare meddle in the field of medicine with unrecognized occult specifics.

Here, the foreman of the construction

gangs, densely practical and adverse to any humor of Polton's tending to divert his mind from things gastronomic, noisily advised Polton, the cook, that too many cookees without a cook balled up the victuals and that he'd better do some renovating over in the kitchen or sundry other "coons" would succumb to ptomaine obsession and he'd be unconventionally consigned to outer darkness and inner fire if he'd stand for any alarm-clock trumpery while a trio of woolly-heads played at crap-shooting instead of cleaning the pots and pans.

"This road is built on stomachs, not brains," he harangued. "I want good, strong, substantial forage stuffed into the pelts of them niggers and no mental provender to hamper the use of a sledge-hammer. You've started the fashion of gettin' cured by time and the whole monkey tribe of 'em wants to test it till you've got a quarter of the gang tied up. How d'ye suppose the road's goin' through this fall with only a section gang workin' on it?"

Polton was all too serious to give humorous interpretation to this tirade and too steady for physical resentment. He merely gave Bowers, the foreman, one of his favorite measuring glances and observed:

"Keep away from the kitchen and the hospital and get busy on a few sanitary arrangements or we'll have to divert this railway where the climate is better."

It is not so easy to dismiss a fighting man who has come in quest of just such retorts, however.

"If you ain't back to the kitchen tomorrow doin' what you left that wooden-headed mulatto to learn how, you'll get some assistance with the clock game you're not figgerin' on."

Polton had been considering how he could manage to spend the next day in the kitchen and keep the patients quiet. The demands of the table were quite enough without his time being taken up with the foolish clock. This suggestion of Bowers, the foreman, would certainly, if not of sinister import, be just the thing desired.

"If you get laid up yourself, it's about as much thanks as ye'll get out o' them ungrateful Pagans," the foreman conceded. "I ain't lookin' for trouble if you do what you're hired for and leave the sick business to the sawbones."

They parted without ill-humor, Polton going up to the kitchen and finding the alleged crap game in earnest progress. The game ended in confusion, with one affluent and two impecunious participants all intent upon covering up their doings by scraping dishes already well scoured.

Polton spoke to the second cook, the "wooden-headed" mulatto: "I'll have to find a way to spend more of my time in the kitchen. We must keep the rest of the gang from getting sick—must keep more boiled water on tap for drinking. The dish washing will be practically cut out when this shipment of paper dishes comes along. Use them once and then burn them, that's the idea. Fire and boiled water (when we can't distill it right) will wipe out this epidemic."

"An' yo' alarm clock, Mistah Polton," reminded the "second." Polton smiled.

"And the alarm clock, of course," he confirmed.

"I ketch yo' idea, Mistah Polton. Yo' done wan' me to take yo' place till the sick 'uns get better, then you'll come back an' feed 'em while I go back second. Ah'll do mah very best, Mistah Polton, case dis heah am good trainin' fo' me. When yo' go no' to Canady in de fall Mistah Bowers will shore give gib me a job nex' summah. Ah kinda stan' in wif Mistah Bowers, but I've yore frien' too. You'ava doin' powahful good work curin' dem sick niggahs wif yo' won't clock and it's only right if ah tell yo' what Mistah Bowers is plottin' to do. Ah heahd him tell the kid watah boy to go 'long an' get yo' clock outen the hospital to-night, so's you'll hab all yo' time to get up grub. He says dem crazy niggahs doan wan' Polton—it's de clock. An' when dey's tol' de clock ain't dar they'll shore fergit about yo' bo'. Ah doan lak it, Mistah Polton, 'case ah know dem niggahs doan fergit nuffin. Dey knows yo' chahmed dat clock and dey'll shore send voodoo after

Mistah Bowers if he gets meddlous. Ah's kindo sca'd what'll happen when dem poh feilahs done wake up an' fin' no clock dare—kindo think dem odder niggahs go on strike sho."

"Not likely," reassured Polton. "If Bowers causes my clock to be taken away I'll find a way to show that it does not matter."

"Ah's afraid! Ah's afraid! But yo's a great man, Mistah Polton, an' nofin ain't hahd fo' yo'."

Polton thought very hard that night when he went to his tent of how he would meet the new situation which Bowers would cause with his underhand scheme. He could go to the foreman and demand the return of the clock and cause open rupture—resign, in fact, and let Bowers scour the State for another cook. But he was into the clock cures with all sincerity and could not think of causing such a situation. He would not let Bowers see that it mattered much. He had discovered this power to control the erratic mental functions of his patients and he could afford to go to sleep without any misgivings whatsoever—the remedy would come naturally.

It did—in the form of the peddler who had sold him the "charm" clock. At first blink he thought it was Bowers who stood in his tent but he knew as soon as the man spoke.

"Mister Polton, sir. Sorry to disturb you so early in the morning, but I've only one chance today to get a train out of here and that's in half an hour. I didn't intend to come down here at all on account of the fever, but I've heard about the wonders you've been doing with that clock I sold you and I thought I'd better see you for a minute on my way through. I could come in here and sell a hundred of those clocks at \$5 apiece (just sold one for that price to your 'second cook) since you've given them added value by the charm you placed on the one I sold you. But I'm afraid to go among them. I don't like fever. I've a dozen of them right here that I will let you have for \$1 apiece and will take your order for as many more as you think you can dispose of at the same price. I'll leave it to your own good sense what to do with them."

"Turn out the twelve," ordered Polton, "and send me a hundred as soon as you reach town."

The peddler delivered the goods and departed. Polton took ten of the clocks up to the hospital tents. It was true that Bowers had sent his innocent envoy to spirit away the cause of his troubles but none of the patients was sufficiently awake to notice anything amiss.

Bowers was in great form that morning. Out on the job he disported himself with high good humor, thinking of Polton's discomfiture when called upon to produce the clock he did not have.

And while Bowers gloated Polton calmly went about installing a clock in each of the ten tents. He would get the patients' attention to his act of hanging it up high on the tent pole. Then he went around again and commanded two of the four patients in each tent to sleep from that hour, 9 daylight until 9 at night, advising the other two to remain awake until 9 at night and then go to sleep until 9 in the morning. He suggested to them very solemnly that so long as the clock remained in their tent they would get well rapidly. He even promised to give the first two out of a hospital a clock of their very own.

Bowers decided to see personally the effect of his strategy and went into the hospital tents that night after his supper and smoke. He started off by chaffing the patients and telling them they'd be out on the job again earning big pay in a few days now that they didn't have any clocks to bother them. Then he discovered that one of those articles hung high upon the tent pole. The second tent was not so easy to negotiate and before he was half through "visiting" he was banefully influenced by the uncanny spectacle of two sleeping and two wide-awake patients, the latter staring peacefully at the shoeny surface of the clock on the pole.

It was 9 o'clock when he reached the last tent and just in time to witness the transition of sleepfulness to wakefulness in two and wakefulness to sleepfulness of the

other two patients. The fear of the superstitions which was so strong in him that it led him to ridicule superstition sent him flying in the direction of his own tent trembling, dismayed, thoroughly frightened. He flung himself on his bed, face down, and groaned and shivered. His kid water boy was around instantly and to him Bowers confessed:

"I'm took—it's got me, kid. Keep Polton away and send for the sawbones—knew I'd get it with so much clockin' goin' on. Here, don't go yet—send Polton over, quick!"

Obediently the boy brought Polton over.

"It's got me," raved Bowers. "Your clock's infected and I touched it—you're responsible for this—you've spread this disease—the Arab that sold that clock had it first—you've cut down my gang—you'll answer to the superintendent."

Polton calmly picked up his alarm clock without speaking, Bowers watching him covertly out of one eye, the other buried in the pillow, while his jaws rattled with the ague which was in the air.

At the tent-flap Polton turned and said:

"The doctor is laid up with malaria, but you're not. You're just scared and sick of your job. The superintendent will not have to be told anything. He can see that you neglected sanitation, while you worked your gangs overtime. You haven't even the doctor on your side, so I fall to see how you'll make any impression lying down and whining about infection, which, by the way, is the best way to catch disease. We want co-operation, Bowers—you to take care that the sound ones are kept sound, surroundings clean and not so much overtime, while I bring the sick ones around to health. These conditions have produced a panic in you and you are running away when you should stand up and fight. You need someone to go in with you and keep you down to patient progress. This is the way the job will be done right, the contract fulfilled and the superintendent pleased. If you don't set your jaws and stop that shivering you're a disgraced foreman."

He stooped to leave but Bowers called him back.

"It's them infloences, Polton, them infloences got me goin'. Maybe I ain't sick a'tall, but I'm busted if I kin stand the way you get them blacks gazin' at yer nickel-plated contraptions till you can twist them any way you like. I see a magician once get a guy gazin' at a shiny glass ball till he stiffened up and let 'em walk all over him, but this here usin' an alarm clock, that was invented to make a racket early in the mornings, for them smooth doin's is what gets me. I'd be downright relieved in my feelin's if you'd set the alarms on them and make a decent all-round racket. It's the quiet, easy-goin' passes you make 'em, shuttin' off the alarm and lettin the innocent coons think ye're holdin' up a tin angel that knocks me. I'm willin' to co-operate with ye, Polton, but for Heaven's sake, make a noise once in a while."

He rolled over on his back and finally sat up. Polton smiled at him.

"All right, Bowers. And don't knock the mysterious. It knocks back and you can't see the stroke. Give your men a talk on the usefulness of alarm clocks, show them how to make a noise with them if you like, but do not run down the virtue of a nickel-plated surface if you want me to send you good, whole men from the hospital and reduce the cost of keeping a hospital up. Turn in and have a good sleep."

He followed Bower's gaze and saw it intently fixed in the direction of the alarm clock he held in his left hand, on its surface a blaze of light reflected from the lamp—and Bowers was sound asleep.

A week later Bowers stopped a hundred yards from one of the deserted hospital tents, attracted by the tinkling of brassy bells. The tinkling increased in volume to a clatter and he put his palms to his ears before entering.

There he found Polton bending over a large packing case and taking from it one by one, more alarm clocks than he ever thought could be made, winding each up

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTY.)

FROM HIS PLACE at the crest of the hill Gregory could see the capped valley where lay his solitary home. At that instant a rock tumbled under his foot and he lurched forward. His tumbling was averted by a hand reaching out from the bushes and he was caught before he could fall. "Scotty!" he called, looking back. "The dog had not yet followed him, handed attempt at buttoning it as he went through the bushes. His tumbling was averted by a hand reaching out from the bushes and he was caught before he could fall. He held the writing body under one arm and reached toward the fire. He snatched a glowing bit of stick and in another instant quick hand and caught it while it yelped.

Scotty and His Master. By Jessica Bird.

[Saturday, September 11, 1915.]

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

Good Short Stories

Brief Anecdotes Gathered From Many Sources

Compiled for the Times.

Fun From the Panama Canal.

ALTHOUGH the construction of the Panama Canal has been in the main rather serious business the big job has had a funny side that relieved the tedium of long hours and dulled the pangs of homesickness for many of the exiled workers. Although no complete record of this humor of the big ditch has been kept a representative group of Canal Zone "wheezes," as collected by the Society of the Chagres, an organization of canal builders with a record of six years continuous service, is given here:

Once when inspecting a sanitary district in the Pacific Division of the canal Col. Gorgas, now general, came to a flume that was to drain a swamp in which malarial mosquitoes were breeding. He turned suddenly to the members of his party and said:

"You have all probably heard about a Spaniard at Gatun, who was clearing trash away from the mouth of a big drain pipe during a flood, being caught in the rush of water and carried through. The first thing he said when he was rescued was, 'I'll bet no one in the Pacific Division can do anything like that and live to tell it.' and," continued the colonel, peering in to the flume, "I believe he was right."

The flume was cleaned out the next day.

During the early days, before the Commissary and Subsistence Department of the canal was completely organized the men complained, and not without reason, of the quantity and quality of the food served in the government hotels. One day a company of construction men were standing in front of a Canal Zone mess hall talking, when a dog nearby began to growl. One of the men looked at the dog and said:

"What in hell are you growling about? You don't have to eat in this hotel."

The West Indian negroes, who were the backbone of the laboring force on the canal, with their English literateness and lack of humor, furnished a great part of the original fun of the big ditch. They were very particular about their rights as subjects of Great Britain and the proper appreciation of their work in building the canal. The following are stories of "British h'objects," as they almost invariably called themselves:

A negro orderly brought a glass of milk and a drinking tube to a patient in the Canal Zone hospital. An observant nurse spied the tube and said:

"Adolphus, that tube looks soiled; take it out and sterilize it."

When he returned she was not satisfied and said:

"Adolphus, that tube still looks dirty. Did you sterilize it thoroughly?"

"Oh, yes, mum," he replied. "I suck clean water through it four times."

One morning when the ice furnished a gang in Culebra Cut was not properly frozen the water in the cooler tasted like ammonia. After taking a drink the foreman asked the negro water boy:

"George, what is the matter with the water this morning?"

The boy replied: "Please, sir, de h'ice don't cook done, boss."

A drill foreman in Culebra Cut sent a negro to the top of the mast on one of his drills to straighten out a rope which had slipped off the sheave. Just after the man went up the general foreman came along and talked about the job for half an hour. In the meantime the man on top of the drill was forgotten and after the general foreman left he was discovered still roosting on top of the mast. The foreman called to him:

"Aren't you through up there yet?"

"Oh, yes, sir, boss."

"Well, why don't you come down then?"

"You don't tell me to, sir."

In the early days of canal construction there arrived from the States for duty with the fire department a Danish-American who

told numerous thrilling tales of his hunting trips "back home." Anxious to get a chance at the big game of the Panama jungles he secured a day off for a hunting trip soon after his arrival. He took as guide a Jamaican negro janitor, connected with the fire station, who had never been outside of Colon.

They started early in the morning and returned before noon. The Dane seemed to be exhausted and spent the afternoon resting and cooling off. When asked about his trip and why he didn't bring any big game back, he replied:

"Boys, I was all in after I saw that big snake; I must have been fifty feet long and as big around as your body. I just saw the end of his body slipping through the high grass on a trail and he was at least ten inches thick at the tail."

During the recital his guide, the janitor, was sweeping the floor and grinning. When the hunter left the janitor was quizzed and this was his version of the chase:

"H'out by Mindi way, where de is buildin' a high trestle bridge, dey draggin' a long po-el tru de grass wid a mu-el. De snake what de boss see was de po-el an' he was so fright dat he don't see de mu-el what draggin' h'it."

CREDE HASKINS CALHOUN.

Tinted Polygamy.

THE old negro had been arrested for "having more than one wife," the last woman being the complainant. He happened to be well known locally and an orderly character.

"How many wives have you had?" demanded the judge.

"Six, yo' Honor," was the reply.

"Why couldn't you get along with them?" the judge insisted.

"Well, suh—de fust two spilled de white folks clothes when dey washed 'um; de thud worn't no cook; de fo'th was des nacherally laxy—en' de fif—I'll tell you, Jedge—de fif, she—"

"Incompatibility?" the court suggested.

"No, yo' Honor," said the old negro, slowly. "It worn't nothin' lik' dat. Yo' jes' couldn't get along wid her onless yo' wuz somewhars else."—[Case and Comment.]

The War Spirit.

AFAT "colored mammy" of the "old Aschool" was hauled into court for throwing her washing board at her neighbor's husband, a "Georgia Cracker," of the "Poor White Trash" variety.

"Did you strike this man with a wash-board?" Judge Broyles asked.

"I spec' I did, yo' Honah."

"What was the provocation?"

"We wuz discussin' wah, Jedge."

"Well—go on."

"We wuz talkin' 'bout dem Germings, an' John's Bulls and dem Frenchmens, and he done said I was Nutral, yo' Honah. I ain't gwine ter let no low-down white trash call me dat."—[Case and Comment.]

A Pretty Test.

WHEN a young man proposes you should always be careful and test his love," cautioned the chaperon.

"But I go one better, auntie," twitted the pretty Bayswater girl. "Do you see this tiny bottle?"

"Yes. Does it contain perfume?"

"No; it contains acid. I test the engagement ring."—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

Shrewd Boss.

YES, sir, I want to get married, and I thought you might give me an increase of salary of \$5 a week."

"So that's it, eh? You want to get married?"

"Yes, sir."

"A man who gets married these days is taking big chances. I am going to reduce your salary \$5 a week in order to keep you from making a fool of yourself. You'll thank me some day."—[Houston Post.]

But She Wasn't Trying.

PAT, thinking to enliven the party, stated, with watch in hand: "I'll present a box of candy to the lady that makes the homeliest face within the next three minutes."

The time expired. Pat announced: "Ah, Mrs. McGuire, you get the prize."

"But," protested Mrs. McGuire, "go 'way wid ye I wasn't playin' at all."—[Chicago News.]

Slow Pay—Fast Driver.

WHAT do you know of the character of the defendant?" the judge asked a negro "washerwoman" subpoenaed in an accident case. A white man had been arrested for careless driving of a second-hand Ford car.

"Hits tollable," Miranda said.

"Have you ever seen him drive his car before?"

"Yes, sah."

"Would you consider him careless?"

"Well, Jedge, ex fer de car—dat little thing ain't gwinter hurt nobuddy, but being us is all here, I might ex well tell yo' dat he sho' is keardless 'bout payin' fo' his wash!"—[Case and Comment.]

No, Father is Ahead.

FATHER ruefully gazed on his last dollar. "Money has wings and house rents make it fly," he said.

"Yes," said his fifteen-year-old son, "and some houses have wings, for I've seen many a house fly."

"You're smarter than your old dad, maybe, my son, but I always thought that no part of a house except the chimney flies!"—[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

Could not Trust Him.

AGENTLEMAN having engaged a bricklayer to make some repairs in his cellar, ordered the ale to be removed before the bricklayer commenced his work.

"Oh, I'm not afraid of a barrel of ale, saire," said the man.

"It isn't your courage I doubt, but that of the ale," was the reply. "I am positive it would run if you came near it."—[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

About Time.

ONE evening the young minister, who had seemed rather attracted by "Big Sister" Grace, was dining with the family. "Little Sister" was talking rapidly when the visitor was about to ask the blessing. Turning to the child he said in a tone of mild reproach:

"Laura, I am going to ask grace."

"Well it's about time," answered "Little Sister," in an equally reproving tone. "We've been expecting you to do it for a year, and she has, too!"—[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

And How, Indeed?

CHARLIE and Nancy had quarreled. After their supper mother tried to re-establish friendly relations. She told them of the Bible verse, "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath."

"Now, Charlie," she pleaded, "are you going to let the sun go down on your wrath?"

Charlie squirmed a little. Then:

"Well, how can I stop it?"—[Chicago News.]

Mean Husband.

THEY were as loving as any couple could be, even if they have been married more than five years, but one day last week Friend Husband made what he considered a bright remark, which his wife resented, and up to the present time things are not entirely smooth.

It happened during housecleaning. During the day the wife had been rearranging the pictures on the wall, and in driving a nail the hammer slipped and struck her finger.

When the husband came home that evening she told him of the accident. He sym-

pathized with her and even kissed the bruised finger.

"Harry," she said, "how can I keep from pounding my fingers? I'll have more pictures to hang tomorrow."

"Hold the hammer with both hands," he promptly replied.—[Columbus Dispatch.]

Does Seem Long Time.

ASCHOOL TEACHER who had been telling a class of small pupils the story of the discovery of America by Columbus ended it with:

"And all this happened more than 400 years ago."

A little boy, with eyes wide open with wonder, said, after a moment's thought:

"Oh, my, what a memory you've got!"—[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

Didn't Use Finger Bowls.

IN THE lobby of the hotel the other afternoon the assembled delegates were discussing the servant problem, when Congressman Charles H. Dillon of South Dakota recalled an appropriate story.

Recently a prominent matron in a big eastern town had occasion to employ a new domestic, and as soon as the girl reached the house a large questioning seance started.

"I suppose, Gwendolyn," remarked the matron, "that they served the dinner in courses where you worked last?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered Gwendolyn, reflectively, "that is, they did sometimes and sometimes they didn't."

"Um, I see," thoughtfully responded the matron, and then continued: "Did they use finger bowls?"

"No, ma'am," was the startling rejoinder of the domestic, "they always washed before they came to the table."—[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Case of Necessity.

HERE is a story that was told by Congressman James C. Cantrill of Kentucky the other afternoon in illustrating a remark on the force of necessity:

Recently Smith hired a horse for a canter along the pike, but the animal, having neither a sweet nature nor a great desire to work strenuously, began to buck, and the rider was ungracefully thrown through the air and dropped by the wayside.

"Hello, Smith," smilingly remarked a friend the following day: "I saw you out horsebacking yesterday."

"You did?" responded Smith, beginning to wonder a bit.

"Yes," continued the other, his smile broadening. "What made you drop down so quickly?"

"Case of necessity," answered Smith. "Did you see anything up where I was to hold on to?"—[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Never Again.

ABROCKVILLE man, who has a home in Scotland to which he returns in the winter, bought an expensive fur cap in this country to give to his gamekeeper. Two years ago last winter he took it over and presented it to the old man, who was delighted with it.

The cap was very serviceable, having flaps that came down over the ears, and would wear about a lifetime. The next winter the American returned to Scotland and noticed to his surprise that the old man did not wear the fur cap.

"What is the matter with the cap I gave you last winter?" he asked.

"I haven't worn it since the accident," replied the old gamekeeper.

The man from Brockville pondered. "You didn't write me concerning any accident," he said.

"No," mused the gamekeeper. "A mon offered me a glass of whisky and I didn't hear him."—[Everybody's Magazine.]

SUNDAY MORNING,

POLICE

LOS ANGELES HOLD DE

Arrest of Pal in
Street.

George Nelson, Said to Have
in House With Automaton
Hours From H

BY

SAN FRANCISCO BU

San Francisco bank robber

and Buchanan streets co

the reserves at the Cent

hurried to the battlefiel

street had been mortally

Hammond of the Bush st

At 2:30 o'clock the

which is an old mansion

police, had fled for their

for one of the robbers, a

story window and delib

"Charlie," the other

upper window and Geor

THE WORLD'S IN

THE HEART OF IT IN T

THE FOREMOST EVENTS OF Y

Bank Robbers Caught. (2)

(4) Dye-stuffs Discovery. (4)

INDEX

PART I.

1. Boys Heights Bank Robbers Caught

2. Bank Robbers Caught. (2)

3. American Bank Robbers Caught

4. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

5. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

6. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

7. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

8. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

9. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

10. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

11. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

12. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

13. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

14. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

15. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

16. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

17. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

18. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

19. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

20. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

21. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

22. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

23. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

24. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

25. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

26. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

27. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

28. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

29. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

30. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

31. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

32. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

33. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

34. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

35. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

36. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

37. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

38. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

39. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

40. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

41. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

42. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

43. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

44. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

45. Mexican Bank Robbers Caught

Novel and Exciting Sport at Coronado Beach—a Surfboat Party Going Out.



Study by Mode Woreman.